The New-York Times.

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FOILING THE FUSIONISTS

THE REPUBLICANS ASSUMING THEIR RIGHTS.

APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT BY THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE—GEN. CHAMBERLAIN'S ANSWER TO LAMSON'S IMPUDENT DEMAND—DOINGS OF THE ASTONISHED FUSIONISTS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 13.—The committee of the Republican House to report questions to submit to the Supreme Court submitted a series at 1:45 A. M. to-day which it was voted to submit to the court. The questions are long, and, as yet, incomplete. They will not be made public until to-morrow. They will be sent to Bangor in the morning by special messenger. Both branches adjourned at 2:15 A. M., until Saturday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M.

Mr. Hale, in his remarks relative to the order submitting questions to the Supreme Court, said the Representatives assembled here did not desire a control which the law did not give them, and did not wish to ride roughshod over any one, as they might have done days ago, but for the main purpose and great purpose indicated in the order, and when the court should decide the question, the people of Maine would take that decision as a final exposition of the law upon the question of organization, and it would be expected that everybody in the hall would accept it as laid down by the court.

The following orders have just been issued:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, Jan. 12, 1880.

Joshua L. Chamberlain, Major-General, Commanding:

DEAR SIR: Having entered on the duties of Governor of Maine under critical circumstances it is important for me to understand whether you are prepared to recognize my authority as such. Respectfully,

JAMES D. LAMSON, Governor.

STATE OF MAINE, AUGUSTA, Jan. 13, 1880.

To the Honorable James D. Lamson:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me that you have entered upon the duties of Governor of Maine; and to say in reply, I am prepared to recognize your authority as such. The gravity of the situation and the importance of my answer to your question demand that I should give to it the most earnest attention. I am acting under the authority devolved on me by virtue of the following order:

STATE OF MAINE, AUGUSTA, Jan. 5, 1880.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 15.—Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to protect the public property and institutions of the State until my successor is duly qualified.

ALONZO GARCELON, Governor.

S. D. LEAVITT, Adjutant-General.

In the attitude when things have now taken, the responsibility resting on me under this order involves the protection of the people, their interests of property, and the stability of constitutional government—their highest institution. I am thankful that you feel and understand this, and realize equally with myself the importance of our proceeding with unanimity. Your inquiry naturally calls upon me to decide a question of constitutional law, which is a matter falling not at all within the province of my department. In my military capacity I have not the privilege of submitting such questions to the only tribunal competent to settle them. The Constitution declares that Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required of the civil branches of the Government, and that privilege is not accorded to the military department. I am thus ignored by a decision of the court. I should obey without a moment's hesitation, but solemnly believing that if, at this juncture, I abandon my trust, there will be no barrier against anarchy and bloodshed, I cannot under the present circumstances recognize your authority as Governor of this State. There are only two ways to settle the question now at issue, and agitating the public mind, by following strictly the Constitution and the laws, or by revolution and bloodshed. In this alternative, and standing where I must be judged by my God and man, I can only hold fast in my place, and implore those who have power to decide these questions by appeal to the peaceful course of the law. Believing that this is the answer your judgment as a soldier will be the only one possible for me to give, and with the highest respect and esteem, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Major-General.

It was reported this morning that "acting Governor" Lamson would issue orders to-day, ordering the Militia not to obey the orders of Gen. Chamberlain.

Orville D. Baker, counsel for the Republican Advisory Committee, has made a report to it, in which he takes the ground that the State has now no legal or acting Governor, because if the office of Governor had become vacant under the Constitution, Lamson was not legally elected as the President of a constitutional Senate; that the Fusion Senate was not a legal body, or legally organized, because it has no quorum without the vote of the members who were not, in fact, elected and did not even appear to be elected on the face of the returns, and, therefore, the certificates they held are unconstitutional and void, and the Governor and Council exceeded their power in issuing them, since they are compelled by the Constitution to issue certificates to those who appear by the returns to be elected. Such certificates, Mr. Baker urges, are void as if issued to persons for whom no votes at all were cast or returned. For the same reason the Fusion House of Representatives has no legal status, and for the added reason that that House has never had a quorum voting or any motion or measure, or on the election of any officer, even counting all the members with fraudulent certificates. Mr. Baker contends also, and illustrates by a comparison of the Constitution as originally passed in 1820, with the various amendments since, that the term of office of the Executive Council, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and other State officers expired on Wednesday, Jan. 8, and that all of those offices are now vacant.

Both branches of the Fusion Legislature quietly assembled to-day without disturbance, the Republicans absenting themselves. The night at the capitol passed very quietly, there being no disturbances. A full guard was on duty. The only thing irregular which occurred this morning, was when G. W. Martin attempted to pass the guard and was summarily handled by the Police. The Fusionists are very reticent about expressing their opinion of the events of last night. They seem surprised, and are entirely unwilling to converse upon the subject. In the Fusion Senate to-day a petition was presented for a bridge across the Georges River at Friendship. The House transacted no business whatever.

Mr. Lamson, who claims to be acting Governor, has as yet performed no official act that at all interferes with the prerogatives of Gen. Chamberlain.

The Bribery Committee of the Fusion House held a session this afternoon. J. A. White, of Wilton, made a statement of offers made him in the nature of bribes. He said the person offering was W. R. White, his cousin.

Mr. Wentworth, of South Berwick, testified that one Rieker tried to induce him to remain at home from the Legislature, offering him $200 if he would remain at home the first two days of the session, and afterward offered him $500 down and $10 a day for 40 days. Mr. Rieker is a Democrat.

Mr. Cushman testified that his son, who thought it was a disgrace for him to take his seat, tried to induce him to remain at home. Mr. Rieker gave testimony in this case.

Mr. White, whose seat of denial of bribery has been published, was summoned before the Bribery Committee, but refused to appear. The following is his card:

To Henry Deering, Chairman of the Investigating Committee:

I have received your summons to appear before your committee, charged with the investigation of the alleged bribery of Thomas Dexter and Moses Harriman, and stating the purpose for the reason that you are not prepared to swear to persons and papers, and not competent to administer a legal oath. Witnesses before you could swear to anything without investigating the honest of prosecution for perjury. If Dexter and Harriman had sworn a tribe, or if anyone had sworn falsely about it, and if they thought such a oath they would be still more likely to testify falsely. When I meet them, I want to see to believe a tribunal that has power to go forces its decrees and to administer punishment. Your House of Representatives is illegally organized, or not organized at all. And if you have any doubt on that point I shall be glad to have you arrest me for contempt, and thus have the authority of your process tested by a writ of habeas corpus by the Supreme Judicial Court. If I am not sustained by that tribunal I shall absolutely appear before your committee. WALLACE H. WHITE.

The Fusionists held a meeting this afternoon to devise a plan of operation for to-morrow. A committee on the subject was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Jennings, of Bangor; Pillsbury, of Augusta, and Solon Chase. It is announced that a Governor will be chosen.

A sensational rumor is rife that A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, this evening telegraphed to Gen. Chamberlain that unless he recognized Lamson as Governor he was guilty of treason.

The published statement that Mr. Lamson objected to the Republicans entering the State-house was a mistake. It was Mr. Lancaster, Superintendent of Public Buildings, who offered the objection. Gen. Chamberlain regrets that such a report was circulated. When the arms were removed to Bangor, Mr. Lamson gave his full consent.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—Register of Probate Caleb A. Chaplin, who was counted in, and who took his seat Jan. 1, resigned to-day. This leaves only one counted-in county officer who still holds his seat.

AN ISLAND DEVASTATED BY FLOOD.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT ST. KITTS—TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 13.—News has just arrived of terrible floods on the Island of St. Kitts, by which 200 lives have been lost, property to the extent of $250,000 destroyed, and the whole island devastated. The land sweeps up from the shore, slowly at first, through a rich, fertile, and cultivated soil, and then mounts abruptly toward the central mass, the rugged peak whereof is known by the name of Mount Misery. The elevation of this summit is nearly 4,000 feet, and it overhangs the broken walls of an old crater—the last remnant of an inner cone that has been washed away. The mountain is clothed with pasture and woodland, and at its skirts, in the rich Valley of Basseterre, is the arable portion of the island, which is mainly devoted to sugar. The island itself, known as the "Mother of the Antilles," is 23 miles long, 5 miles broad, and covers an area of 67 square miles.

The floods occurred on Sunday last. The temperature had been unusually high for the time of year. The winds were blowing from the south at early morning. Toward noon they changed to the north-east, and the temperature fell suddenly. The streams on the mountain side rapidly became torrents. Converging into a gulch at the foot of Mount Misery, they rose from their channels and poured down upon the arable land in a resistless stream. The inhabitants were at once alive to their danger. There was a general stampede toward the coast. The confusion was terrible. Blacks and whites, natives and English, all made for the nearest point of safety. The torrent rolled on into the Town of Basseterre, among the newly-built houses and public edifices, carrying with it roof-trees, timbers, and branches of trees. Landslips added to the terrors of the scene. Sugar-canes was leveled to the ground or torn up in masses, deep gulleys were washed in the roads, sugar-houses and dwelling-places were borne bodily away, and the waters rushed headlong to the sea with their freight of drowned cattle and struggling human beings.

The whole population of the island does not exceed 25,000, and of these 200 perished, and many of the rest are homeless. People huddled together on the roofs wild with terror. The authorities went immediately to work to relieve the distress. Large quantities of provisions and all the sugar ready for shipment have been swept away. Earnest appeals have been made for help. St. Kitts has known no such calamity since 1722, when a terrific hurricane nearly destroyed the island.

The Island of St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, is one of the leeward group of the British West Indies, and was settled in 1625 by English and French colonies, and divided into upper and lower parts. It was the scene of much bloody strife between the two nations until 1783, when it was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Versailles. It is governed by a President, Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly, and is a member of the Confederation of Leeward Islands, the Legislature of which sits in alternate years at St. Johns, Antigua, and Basseterre, the latter being the principal town of St. Kitts.

SENATOR GARFIELD'S ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Mr. Garfield was to-day formally elected United States Senator to succeed Thurman, by the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Thurman was supported by the Democrats, but was defeated by a vote of 66 to 44 in the Assembly, and 20 to 13 in the Senate.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—In the Democratic caucus so-night, two ballots were taken, both alike and without result, as follows: Barksdale, 52½; Singleton, 43; Walthall, 38½, and George Beck, 1. The election of Senator by the Legislature will occur on Tuesday next.

ACCUSED OF STRANGLING HIS WIFE.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 13.—What was supposed to have been a fatal accident having turned out to be in all probability a murder, a well-known citizen of Butler County has been arrested on a charge of being the murderer. Two years ago Jean Lefebre, of Winfried Township, was married to a woman who had been married twice before. Lefebre himself was a widower. The two persons were highly respected. Lefebre and his wife did not live happily. On Dec. 15 last Lefebre alarmed the family of a neighbor by entering their house in a high state of excitement and saying that his wife had fallen down stairs and broken her neck. He said he had been churning in the cellar, and hearing a strange noise above had hurried up into the hall, where he saw his wife lying dead at the foot of a long flight of stairs. The neighbors found Mrs. Lefebre dead, as her husband had stated. She was buried in due time, no one then seeming to consider that there were any suspicious circumstances connected with her death. Since then a sister of the deceased woman, Miss Harbiseu, declared her belief that her sister was murdered—making a formal charge to that effect. Mrs. Lefebre's body was exhumed last week. An examination of her body by several physicians resulted in the discovery that her neck was not broken at all. There were several severe bruises on her body, and her throat bore plainly the marks of fingers. The decision of the medical men was that Mrs. Lefebre came to her death by strangulation. There was no one in Lefebre's house at the time of his wife's death but himself and her. A warrant was issued, and Lefebre was arrested and lodged in jail. He will be tried on the charge of murder at the March term of court.

PIGEON AND GLASS-BALL MATCHES.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—Seven members of the Middlesex Gun Club competed for the glass-ball championship badge to-day. The conditions were 10 balls each; 21 yards rise; single revolving trap. The trophy was won by Dr. Mott, of New-York, who broke 10 balls.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—A pigeon-match between Messrs. Delong, of Brooklyn, and Trafford, of Jersey City, took place to-day. The conditions were 25 birds aside, two traps, New-York Sportsmen's Association rules, 25 yards. Delong took the stakes of $100 by a score of 20 to Trafford's 17.

SENATOR LAMAR'S ILLNESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Gen. E. G. Walthall to Senator Gordon, dated Jackson, Miss., this afternoon, states that Senator Lamar's physician says his condition is serious but not dangerous. His attack is believed to be vertigo, not paralysis.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—Senator Lamar's condition is improved. His wife joined him to-day, and Dr. Crafts is beneficial. Dr. Craft is hopeful of his early recovery.

A COLORED LAWYER'S DEATH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—In the Circuit Court yesterday resolutions of respect to the memory of Tobin Green, a colored lawyer, were adopted, and the court was adjourned. Green formerly lived in Cincinnati and became well known during the Greeley campaign. He at one time published and edited the *Patriot* at Little Rock.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

PROGRESS OF THE SHERMAN "BOOM."

AN ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT BEING ORGANIZED IN WASHINGTON—THREE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH IT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—For some time past it has been rumored that certain leading Republicans in Washington were about to engage in a systematic effort to aid the Presidential candidacy of Secretary Sherman, by throwing cold water upon the sentiment in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant. At first these stories were not believed. They have been persisted in, however, and are now attracting considerable attention. Thus far, the exact scope of the reported movement and the names of those engaged in it have been carefully concealed, but to-day information of the most trustworthy character, and plainly indicating that the effort in question has already been begun and is to be vigorously pushed, has been received. Singularly enough, the movement seems to have originated with three of the most prominent members of the New-York delegation. These gentlemen—their names are in the possession of the TIMES correspondent, but they must for the present be withheld—this afternoon approached a number of their colleagues, who are known to be men of independence, and invited them to join in the formation of an association which shall hold meetings once in two weeks, or oftener if necessary, for the purpose of urging what may be called the independent wing of the Republican Party in New-York, to take every possible means to defeat the nomination of Gen. Grant—not from motives of hostility to Gen. Grant, as the advocates of the movement are very careful to state, but upon the high principle that to give a third term to any man would be to violate both the letter and spirit of our institutions. Nothing was said in regard to the advocacy of Mr. Sherman's claims, but the gentlemen most prominently engaged in the movement are known to be among his warmest supporters. For this reason, it is naturally supposed that the proposed organization is intended, indirectly at least, to give him support. It shall events, it can be stated as a matter beyond question, that there is being made among Republicans in Washington an organized and well-ordered effort to influence in advance the opinions of those who are likely to be delegates to, or who will have influence in, the National Republican Convention. It is equally beyond dispute that at least three members of Congress from New-York are prominently identified with the movement.

CONGRESS AND THE FINANCES.

AN INFLUENTIAL NEW-YORK PETITION—THE GREENBACK QUESTION TO BE PUSHED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Kernan introduced in the Senate to-day a petition which ought to have much weight with the Finance Committee, to which it was referred. It is in support of Mr. Bayard's important resolution, which divests United States notes of their legal-tender quality, and is identical in phraseology with many others which are now before the committee. But, unlike any of those, it is signed by so many names that it fills a large bound volume, and it was this volume which was carried to the desk of the Secretary of the Senate when Mr. Kernan resumed his seat. The number of signatures is over 1,500, representing individuals and firms in New-York, without regard to party affiliations. Among the signatures are those of ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson, Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church, and the Justices of the Court of Appeals of New-York. Mr. Kernan made a short statement in regard to the petition, saying that it represented largely and truly all classes of people in New-York and the business interests of the State. It was in accordance with the views of a majority of the people of New-York, and he asked that it should receive the consideration which it deserved. Immediately afterward Mr. Saulsbury introduced three petitions of like character from citizens of Delaware.

Contrary to expectation, the Committee on Finance, at their meeting to-day, did not consider Mr. Bayard's joint resolution in relation to United States notes, the session of the committee being devoted to the consideration of the Executive nominations referred to them.

Senator Morrill to-day introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire as to the practicability of refunding any part of the national debt at a less rate of interest than 4 per cent., and also in relation to some provision for making bona fide subscriptions for small sums available. He gave notice that he would seek the floor on some future day for the purpose of speaking upon this question.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day, but no effort was made to take up the Fort or Price resolutions, declaring against any legislation touching the present volume and character of the national currency. The advocates of the "let well enough alone" policy manifest no disposition to push their measures, and are now striving to prevent the Committee on Banking and Currency from taking any action whatever on those measures about which they appeared so anxious at the beginning of the session. Mr. Chittenden, however, is determined that this important question shall not be smothered, and if the Committee on Banking and Currency will do nothing to bring it before the House for discussion, he will seek the floor through other channels and attack the theories of the opponents of a sound currency in such a spirited manner that they will be forced to declare themselves. Mr. Chittenden believes that a discussion of this question will materially tend to enlighten the people, and give strength to sound financial principles.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS SEVERELY CRITICISED BY MR. BLANCHARD, OF THE ERIE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An elaborate argument was made to-day before the House Committee on Commerce by Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie Railway Company, in opposition to the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Blanchard showed great familiarity with the subject, and furnished the committee with valuable information in relation to the general business of railroads. He argued that the passage of the Reagan bill would inure to the benefit of New-Orleans at the expense of other sections of the country, as, under its provisions, all Western produce intended for export would go by way of the Mississippi River to that port. Mr. Blanchard has little faith in the ability of Congress to improve the present system of railroad transportation, but, if anything is to be attempted by legislation, he favors the appointment of a commission of five persons to represent, respectively, the mercantile interests, the railroads, the river navigation, and Congress, and the fifth member to be a man versed in the law and possessing such experience and business qualifications as would fit him for the performance of such labors as would be required of the commission. It is not probable that Congress will adopt any proposition which involves the creation of a commission, because experience has demonstrated that nothing practicable can be expected from such a body, and particularly in view of the fact that whatever conclusions they might reach would have to be submitted to Congress for approval. Mr. Fink, the General Commissioner for all the trunk lines, will address the committee to-morrow.

THE KELLOGG INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections proceeded with the examination of Kellogg's witnesses this morning. The first one called was Mr. Flynn, the telegraph operator at the State-house in New-Orleans, who, it was alleged in testimony taken before the sub-committee, had seen money paid by Kellogg to certain members of the Louisiana Legislature. Mr. Flynn denied ever having witnessed the transaction. Mr. G. W. Moss and J. P. D. Phelps, express agents, of this city, were also called by Mr. Kellogg, with a view to proving the falsity of the statement made by a witness before the sub-committee at New-Orleans that some of the colored men had remitted money to New-Orleans which they had received from Kellogg in Washington. Both of these witnesses testified that none of the colored men mentioned had remitted money at that time through their offices. Mr. T. B. Stamps, (colored,) testified that he had never received money from Mr. Harris in New-Orleans, as alleged before the sub-committee, and Mr. Harris himself appeared and testified that he never paid money to Mr. Stamps for the purpose of influencing the election of Mr. Kellogg. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FEES OF FEDERAL MARSHALS.

A DISPOSITION TO GRANT THE APPROPRIATION WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House Committee on Appropriations have decided to report this week the bill to appropriate $600,000 for the fees of United States Marshals and their Deputies for the current fiscal year. This item was the principal cause of the controversy which resulted in the failure of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in the Forty-fifth Congress. At the extra session, which was called because of the failure of two regular appropriation bills, provision for the fees of Marshals and their Deputies was omitted from the regular bill and presented as a separate measure, which was discussed at great length in both houses, and which was subsequently vetoed by the President for the reason that it contained a provision nullifying the law authorizing the employment and payment of Deputy Marshals at the polls. It has not been decided by the Democrats whether this objectionable feature shall be reported in the bill now being prepared. No Deputy Marshal has been employed this year except in California, where an election was held for Representatives in Congress last September, and none can be employed during the remainder of the current fiscal year, for the reason that no elections will be held at which the services of Deputy Marshals will be required. It is probable, therefore, that the advice of the more moderate Democratic members will prevail, and that the committee will report a bill simply appropriating the sum necessary to supply the deficiency. If, however, the restrictive clause is again inserted in the bill, the partisan and profitless discussion of the last two sessions will be resumed, and this will be again followed by the Executive disapproval should the bill pass with the objectionable feature.

MR. GLOVER'S FAMOUS REPORT.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO HAVE IT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE MEETS WITH FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Another effort was made in the House to-day to obtain authority to have printed the celebrated Glover report, including the mass of ex parte testimony taken by Mr. Glover and his amateur experts. This report has never been in possession of the House or any of its officers, although it belongs to the public records. It is understood that after Mr. Glover submitted his report to the Forty-fifth Congress, of which he was a member, he recovered possession of it, and refused to surrender it to the Clerk of the House unless that officer would give him an order to have it printed at the Government Printing Office, and permit him to deliver in person the document to the Public Printer. The Clerk refused to accede to this demand, as the House had not ordered the printing, and it is understood that Mr. Glover retained personal possession of the document. A few days ago the Committee on Printing reported a resolution to print the report, and to-day the House recommitted the resolution, with instructions to the committee to inquire as to where the report now is, and how it was abstracted from the files of the House. Most of the testimony taken by the Glover committee is utterly untrustworthy and worthless, and much of it was received from persons of very questionable reputation, who were not even cross-examined, no other member of the committee than Mr. Glover being present when the evidence was taken. The publication of the report and accompanying testimony would cost the Government at least $10,000.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN CONGRESS.

MANY MEMORIALS PRESENTED IN THE SENATE—A BILL FOR AN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Many memorials were introduced in the Senate to-day, praying for the appointment of a commission to make an inquiry in relation to the liquor traffic. The greater part of them were from temperance organizations, and came to Washington through the medium of J. N. Stearns, of New-York City. A bill for the appointment of such a commission as the petitioners ask for was introduced by Mr. Morrill. It provides for a commission of five persons, whose term of service is not to exceed two years. It expressly provides that all the members are not to be advocates of prohibitory legislation or of total abstinence. The Commissioners are to serve without salary, and their expenses are limited to $10,000. They are to investigate the general relations of the liquor traffic to revenue, taxation, economy, and crime, and its moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, social vice, public health, and the general welfare of the people. They are also to take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States.

COMMISSIONER HAYT'S CASE.

A STATEMENT AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13.—The Providence *Journal*, to-morrow, will contain the following article, which, it is understood, has the indorsement of the Board of Indian Commissioners:

"The severe attack made upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs two or three weeks since by a Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, which was afterward indorsed by one of the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who asserted that that board would investigate the whole matter at its annual meeting on the 8th inst., with the announcement since made that said board was engaged in that investigation, has excited some interest in the public mind as to the result. We are at liberty to say, upon the best authority, that the Board of Indian Commissioners deeply regret that any one of their number had committed them, through the public press, to any such extra official labor or responsibility. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is the head of the bureau in the Interior Department. He is not an appointee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, per in any sense accountable to it or subject to its control. Neither the laws under which the Board of Indian Commissioners is organized, nor the rules of order, nor its past practice, authorize or would justify it in entering upon any such examination. But as these charges had been thus publicly made and indorsed, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requested the board, on its first assembling, to make the examination to which it had thus been unwisely committed. The charge was that the corrupt practices of an Indian Agent in Arizona were condoned by the Commissioner in order to cheapen the price of a silver mine in the interest of himself or his friends. This charge was unsustained by the evidence; on the contrary there was evidence in the office of the Interior Department, with which the Secretary of the Interior was perfectly familiar, that the offenses of the agent had not been condoned; so far from it, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had been constantly in pursuit of evidence against him, which was completed and the case handed over to the Department of Justice for prosecution."

GENEROUS GIFT TO AN ACADEMY.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Cayuga Lake Academy, at Auburn, has just received a gift of $10,000 from the Hon. E. S. Morgan.

SOMERSET COUNTY FRAUDS

STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF NEGLIGENCE AND CORRUPTION.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT—ARRAIGNING THE FREEHOLDERS OF MANY CHARGES—BRIDGE-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY—LOOSE PRACTICES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 13.—The Investigating Committee appointed by Judge Dalrymple to examine the affairs of Somerset County, consisting of William Hilliard, Calvin Carle, and William S. Potter, rendered its report to the Judge privately yesterday, at Morristown, and to-day at noon it was filed in the Clerk's office in this town. The document is a startling one, and corroborates in every particular the disclosures made in THE TIMES last Fall. It covers about 90 sheets of legal cap, and is divided into separate and specific charges. The committee begins by affirming that the results of the investigation show that the examination was justified, and that if such an investigation had been made 10 years ago, it would have saved the county thousands of dollars. It says that the proceedings of the Board of Freeholders, for the past 12 years, have been irregular, extravagant, and without due regard for law, and in some marked instances fraudulent. "There have been great wastes, improper delegations of powers to committees, want of oversight of its officers and appointees, and a generally loose and unsystematic mode of doing business that cannot be too strongly condemned."

The committee examined 55 witnesses, actually inspected 77 bridges and culverts in Warren Township, and seven or eight larger bridges in other portions of the county. It was in session 45 days. It denounces the practice in Warren and North Plainfield Townships (the home of Messrs. Cory and Jones) of locating bridges by road districts, "which if it be not meant to prevent fixing the location and identity of the bridges, then we do not know what it does mean." On examining the bridge-builders themselves in these townships, the builders are unable to identify their own work or find the bridges paid for. Several of these bridges are wholly useless, except for carrying water from one side of the road to the other. They were not needed, and if they were, they were constructed contrary to the statute. The George C. Owen bridge is then specified. This was commenced under a contract with Owen for $499, that amount being fixed expressly to evade the statute, which requires the whole search for bids before it knowing that the ultimate cost would overreach $500. Up to this time over $800 has been expended, and yet it is incomplete. It is a dam, and not a bridge, and is intended to furnish Mr. Owen with a mill-dam, and is pronounced a fraud. It could easily have been built for $250. The Cory dam bridge was built to improve his own property. It has been in process of construction for two years, at an expense which cannot be calculated. The report condemns the purchase of the New-Jersey Turnpike in 1870, for $8,000, for it would have fallen into the hands of the county anyhow.

The theft of the books and records next touched upon. The report sets forth the facts of the theft as already given in THE TIMES. The committee states that it employed one of Pinkerton's detectives, who worked nine days and made discoveries, conclusions from which the committee regard as suspicious only. The disappearance of papers from the office of the Clerk of the board, A. P. Sutphin, is then mentioned. The committee says the clerk is "chargeable with the most culpable negligence and carelessness." It recommends the purchase of a fire-proof vault for the safe-keeping of the county documents. The Washington-avenue and Black Point bridges are then reviewed, and the manner in awarding the contracts is severely censured. The contractors are spoken of as irresponsible persons, and it is said that the money was paid long before the bridges were finished. The bills forged by Daniel Cory, the ring-leader, are next presented. The committee finds "30 or more drawn in favor of 14 different persons, who have never indorsed them, but they were fraudulently indorsed by Cory." The committee examined witnesses who testified that they never signed the bills. Under the same head the committee censures the board for not collecting the judgment of the county against ex-Adjutant-General Janeway. It finds that in North Plainfield Township, on a road less than a mile in length, there are 12 bridges, none of which cross a running stream of water. Freeholder Van Deventer, in 1872, had a bridge, costing $400, erected over a road, which has never been traveled, and is now impassable.

The committee finds the board guilty of the following illegal and improper practices:

I. Holding its monthly meetings around the county, at the hotels, when the statute provides otherwise, and the board was presented by the Grand Jury in 1872 for that offense.

II. Incurring hotel bills ranging from $25 to $56 in one day, at its meetings, when only eight members and a clerk were present.

III. Appointing special committees with power to audit and pay the bills of the Sheriffs, Clerks, Surrogates, Justices, &c., contrary to statute. In three years they thus disbursed illegally, $13,758 12.

IV. Presenting bills in gross, instead of stating the items, as the statute commands.

V. Canceling fine and costs in the suit against Daniel Cary for assault and battery. This conciliation took place 11 years after the occurrence, and when Cory was a member of the board.

VI. Delivering the bond of the contractor, J. G. Todd, for the stone-work on the Bound Brook bridge before the bridge was completed or paid for. The committee declare this action inexplicable upon any other ground than a desire "to relieve Mr. Todd's securities from responsibility to the county for any money which had been paid to him wrongfully or fraudulently, and for which the county would have a just claim against him and his securities."

VII. Paying the Clerk of the board $2 a day for his services, when the law fixes it at $1 50, and paying him treble the value for making out the annual report.

VIII. The practice of keeping lunatics within the county. In this way "husbands were paid for the support of their wives, and children for the support of their parents." In four years bills were thus paid by the county to the amount of $1,743 20.

IX. The payment of large amounts to the Sheriffs of the county, to which they were not entitled by law. Among others, the committee specifies that the following should be refunded: Ex-Sheriff R. S. Tatten, $1,849 16; ex-Sheriff Bergen, $654 57, and ex-Sheriff Van Liew, $393 74. It reports that ex-County Clerk Rose owes $102 upon a note to the county, and also $17 79 of illegal bills paid to him.

Bernard Towns, it is stated, owes $4,920 33, with several years' interest, for arrears of taxes, and the committee censures the board for not pressing the payment of that amount. It reports that the estate of Hannah Everitts (lunatic) owes $639 74, "which, strange to say, the board refuses to receive from Mr. Lindsley, the guardian."

The committee then sets forth the county debt, a statement of which, it says, it obtained with a great deal of difficulty. It makes the debt $125,319 70, which is $2,000 more than has been reported by the Collector, and "it is impossible for us to say whether or not this includes the whole amount for which the county is liable." It condemns the system of borrowing money from any one promiscuously, who may happen to have it, for, it maintains, "it was generally for the purpose of accommodating the lender." The Bound Brook bridge, the most gigantic of all the swindles, is given a thorough analysis. A very full account of the methods and tricks resorted to in the erection of that structure was presented through the columns of THE TIMES, in September last, but the committee has discovered a few additional facts. It finds that Contractor Todd charged $862 for 862 yards of rock excavation, when there were only 372 cubic yards excavated. He received $782 for "cutting coning," which item "was wholly fraudulent." He received $1,556 for "hook filling," an item which the committee cannot explain, and of which it does not know the meaning.

Daniel Cory, the committee asserts, has been paid by the county for his own store bill, and it gives in full a bill of $64 87, bought of Berry & Thorn, Plainfield, which includes scissors, tuba yarns, &c., for his household use, yet the bill was paid by an order purporting to be for the furnishing of materials for bridges. It finds that the expenses and per diem bills of Somerset's Freeholders are higher than those of any other county in the State, averaging $440 to each Freeholder. It asserts that in Warren Township, in seven years, $13,843 02 was expended by the Cory Administration for bridges, when the total cost of all the bridges in the township to-day, if newly built, would only be $8,557.

The committee states that it gave great attention to the reports of the County Collector, John V. Veghte, going over all of them for the last 16 years. It finds that, in addition to the balance due from him to the County last Spring, there is a "discrepancy" of $11,628 73. It says: "That the Collector himself is highly censurable for this state of things seems clear to your committee. To use a mild term, he has been grossly negligent and careless in many ways. He has paid out thousands of dollars when due-bills were not properly drawn, paid others which he knew were not properly indorsed, and his whole manner of keeping the books has been loose and unbusiness-like." Further on it says: "That Mr. Veghte is highly censurable for this chaotic condition of the finances of the county, is but stating the simple truth. He had the reputation of a business man, and the people had confidence in him as such, and he ought not to have abused that confidence." The addition of some exhibits closes the report, which will cause much excitement throughout the county, and probably the State.

The Board of Freeholders held its usual monthly meeting to-day, and, immediately after dinner, John Schomp, counsel for the board, stated that the experts' report was on file, and contained such important matters that it ought to be read to the board forthwith. The document was sent for, and Mr. Schomp read it aloud, occupying an hour and a half in so doing. It was amusing to see the attitudes taken by the accused men, as, one by one, they received merited censure. Clerk Sutphen prudently absented himself from the room while the loss of his papers was commented upon, but, otherwise, the Freeholders sat still and lent listening ears. The audience present was large and attentive. At the conclusion of the reading it was moved that a committee be appointed to consider the report, and report as speedily as possible. Messrs. Jones, (Director,) Clark, and Voorhees, (J. D.,) were made such committee. The board then retired for private consultation, and soon after adjourned.

The universal feeling on the part of the people is one of great pleasure at the thoroughness of the report and its entire freedom from all whitewash.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS IN CHICAGO.

POLICEMEN INJURED—A STRIKER FATALLY STABBED—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The rumors which reached the city this morning in regard to the Stock-yard troubles were exaggerated. Early in the morning there were large crowds of strikers about the establishments of Armour & Co., the Packing and Provision Company, and Fowler Brothers. These were very demonstrative and abusive in language, and made threats of preventing the men who were at work from continuing at their employment. Sergeant Geahme, of the Town of Lake Police, was on hand with a squad of Police, but the attempt to make a few arrests was the signal for what threatened for a time to be a very serious attack on the part of the strikers. Bricks, stones, frozen earth, and anything handy to throw was used by the mob. Several of the special Police were struck, but none seriously hurt. Five or six well-chosen arrests had the effect of so quieting the rioters that they left off all physical demonstrations, and contented themselves with merely hurling abusive epithets at the Police and the "scabs" who remained at work. The most serious trouble was at the Packing and Provision Company's place, but this was pacified.

As Andrew Deichman, a butcher, employed in Higgins's packing-house, at the Stock-yards, was walking along Halsted-street, about 10 o'clock this morning, he was set upon by a mob of union men, who attacked him very violently. Deichman drew a butcher-knife from his pocket with which to defend himself, and in the melée he stabbed Frank Gough. Gough is fatally injured. City Officers Merke and Flannery, who were in the neighborhood, took Deichman into custody, and boarded a street car for the purpose of taking him to the Deering-Street Station, whereupon the mob attacked the car with stones and other missiles, and almost completely demolished it. Deichman was, however, safely lodged in the station. Gough was one of the leaders of the malcontents.

The trouble at the Stock-yards had grown to such proportions at noon that Superintendent O'Donnell ordered the Captains of each of the precincts to send all of their men to the scene of trouble, and to send them well armed and under command of capable officers. The Superintendent and Secretary Doyle also went to the scene to direct the actions of the Police in person. At 1 o'clock the mob was reported very violent, and serious trouble was thought to be unavoidable. About 300 Police were sent to the place of disorder, and this evening a force of Militia was dispatched to preserve order. Sheriff Hoffman has ordered all his deputies to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Stock-yards at any moment. An order has been issued by the Mayor closing all the saloons in South Halsted-street. A non-union man at work at Armour's was thrown into a scalding-tub and severely scalded. The entrances to the packing-houses are guarded by Police, and no one is allowed to enter unless on particular business.

CITY POLITICS IN SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 13.—A city convention of Republicans was held here to-day, and George W. Bushnell was nominated for Mayor of Scranton. Mr. Bushnell is one of the most substantial merchants of this place, and is well-versed in municipal matters, having been President of the Select Council four years ago. His party is sanguine of securing his election. The Democrats have nominated Edward Merlon, and the Greenbackers the present incumbent, T. V. Powderly. There is great dissat

FURBY FIGHTS M'LAUGHLIN

THE BROOKLYN RING DEMOCRACY SORELY STRICKEN BY OPPOSITION TO THE "BOSS"

—PROGRESS AT THE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

There was a royal row in the Democratic Central Committee (McLaughlin branch) of Kings County last evening. The meeting was called to order by Chairman McLaughlin, but the chief interest in the proceedings centred in the fight which was precipitated by Assemblyman Furby, who had the courage to oppose the Boss, and would not be downed. The new committee, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Furby, was empowered to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee, and the Chairman appointed three Democrats to conduct the primary election. Mr. Furby was more explicit. He charged Boss McLaughlin, who was present, with premeditating to take the primaries into his own hands, and to appoint three inspectors who would do his bidding. The World has since published the charges made by Mr. Furby, and has also published the names of the inspectors appointed by the Boss. Mr. Furby's resolution was voted down by a large majority, and the Chairman appointed the inspectors named by the Boss. The meeting was a stormy one, and the Democratic Ring is badly split.

THE JERSEY CITY ALDERMEN.

POSITION OF THE ROAD ORDINANCE—THE COURT INTERFERES.

Right Aldermen attended the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen last evening. Every member was in a determined mood, and the meeting was a stormy one. The Mayor's veto of the ordinance granting the right of way through Washington avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was read, and the Aldermen were then given the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company permission to erect a depot on the foot of Washington avenue, Jersey City. The New-Jersey Central has for years been endeavoring to secure a bridge at this point. The granting of the franchise overlooked, it was said, by the Board of Aldermen, and subsequently an application of some citizens and of the New-Jersey Central, Judge Dixon sustained the proceedings of the Aldermen, and validated the ordinance. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company immediately appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and obtained a writ of certiorari. It was said, this morning, that the Aldermen would not be bulldozed by the Mayor's veto, and that they would pass the ordinance over the veto. The Mayor's action in vetoing the ordinance was the result of sentimental opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and not from any other important object. It had been of a decidedly political character. Mayor Berger, elected by the Democrats, has been opposed to the Democratic Board of Aldermen from the start. The Mayor's vetoing of the ordinance granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right of way through Washington avenue was the first opportunity that the Democratic Board of Aldermen had had to show their opposition to the Mayor. The Democratic Board of Aldermen had had to show their opposition to the Mayor. The Democratic Board of Aldermen had had to show their opposition to the Mayor. The

ARRIVALS OF THE NATION

CONTRACTS FOR PAPER AWARDED

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The following were the awards before the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 1,059—C. H. Holt and John Wesson, executors, v. Charles A. Sims—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by D. W. Lusher for appellants and by E. K. Wheeler for appellee.

No. 1,060—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

No. 1,061—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

No. 1,062—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

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No. 1,067—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

No. 1,068—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

No. 1,069—O. H. Holt and John Wesson, executors, v. Charles A. Sims—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by D. W. Lusher for appellants and by E. K. Wheeler for appellee.

No. 1,070—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

No. 1,071—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

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No. 1,098—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

No. 1,099—O. H. Holt and John Wesson, executors, v. Charles A. Sims—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by D. W. Lusher for appellants and by E. K. Wheeler for appellee.

No. 1,100—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

No. 1,101—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

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No. 1,109—O. H. Holt and John Wesson, executors, v. Charles A. Sims—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by D. W. Lusher for appellants and by E. K. Wheeler for appellee.

No. 1,110—Same against same—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois—Submitted by Messrs. Lusher and Wheeler for the respective parties.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—London Assurance.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Plays.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinée.
BIJOU GARDEN—The Gaiety Shave.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Evangeline.
BROADWAY—First Life Guards at Brighton. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Concert and Hop.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

Entered at the Post office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report, indicates for to-day, in this region, diminishing northerly winds, possibly shifting to warmer south and east, rising, followed by falling, barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

A bill was yesterday introduced in the Assembly providing for the election of Electors for President and Vice-President by Congressional districts. The two Electors at Large, corresponding to the United States Senators, are required to be voted for on the general ticket; the remainder are to be chosen, one for each Congressional district, by the voters thereof. It is difficult to understand either the general or particular arguments which could be cited in favor of this bill at the present time. Whatever may be said in support of the plan of election by Congressional districts, which is one that has its merits, it is obvious that it can only be fairly applied over the entire Union at once, and that can only be done by an amendment of the National Constitution. For the Republicans of New-York to adopt the scheme for this State alone, is to make a present to the Democrats of the Electors from those districts which they may carry should the Republicans carry the State. It is, moreover, an implied confession that we cannot expect to carry the State ourselves—a confession which it would be extremely foolish to make at present. The best contribution which the majority in the Legislature can make to the settlement of the Presidential question is so to manage their affairs as to make it as easy as possible for the Republicans to elect the entire Electoral College of New-York by the existing method.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, the custodian of the property and institutions of the State of Maine under the orders of the late Governor, has declined to recognize Mr. LAMSON as acting Governor of the State. Mr. LAMSON pretends to get his authority from the Senate, an illegal body, which, as at present constituted, cannot receive recognition from any law-abiding citizen. Gen. CHAMBERLAIN'S letter is manly in tone, and is couched in respectful but firm language. When Mr. LAMSON, or any other person claiming to be acting Governor of Maine, is recognized by any lawful authority, he will undoubtedly receive from Gen. CHAMBERLAIN the property left in his charge by the outgoing Governor. Excepting this incident, the situation in Maine is not changed. The Republican Legislature have prepared the questions to be submitted to the Supreme Court, but these are not yet made public.

If the House Committee insist on accompanying the appropriation of $600,000, to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their Deputies during the current fiscal year, with the amendment repealing the law which authorizes the employment of Deputy Marshals at the polls, we shall have a renewal of the barren discussion which occupied the greater part of the extra session. Any such amendment would again insure an Executive veto of the bill, and would simply leave the fees of United States Marshals for the discharge of their duties in the courts to be provided for at some future time. As no elections for members of Congress occur during the remaining half of the year, the attempted enactment of the twice vetoed rider to the appropriation bill would be worse than an empty form. To such a pitch of absurdity even Democrats hard pressed for a party cry should be incapable of descending.

Mr. PILSBURY'S report on the condition of the State Prisons dwells with natural satisfaction on the progress made since 1876 toward making the prisons self-supporting. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, the prisons cost the State $605,040; during the last fiscal year the net deficiency to be provided for was but $20,374. Clinton, which is the only prison not now self-sustaining, is expected before long to show a surplus. Into the controversy over the employment of convict labor the Superintendent does not enter. He recommends, however, the passage of a law requiring the commitment of all persons convicted of felonies to State Prison, instead of leaving it within the discretion of Judges to send such prisoners to the County Penitentiaries. The change is defended on grounds of economy as well as from the necessity of taking the youthful offenders sent to the Penitentiary for minor offenses out of the danger of association with more hardened offenders. The Superintendent contradicts the opinion that a large proportion of liberated prisoners return sooner or later to their old quarters. He shows that out of 2,383 prisoners discharged from the three State Prisons during the last two years, only 86, or a proportion of about 3½ per cent., were returned.

New-Jersey is now in the happy condition of having a State debt so small that it can be paid off by the agency of the sinking fund, and of possessing sufficient cash in hand and productive revenues enough to pay its expenses without the necessity of imposing a State tax. The honest and economical administration of the State finances of New-Jersey is in striking contrast with the reckless extravagance and systematic corruption which have distinguished so much of its municipal and county management. Gov. MCCLELLAN is able to announce a decided improvement during the year in the financial administration of local officers. It certainly does not come a moment too soon. The Somerset County frauds, on which a full report will be found in our columns to-day, are a fair sample of practices which only needed as conspicuous a stage as that on which TWEED acted to render them as memorable as those of the New-York Ring, and which, like the management that has reduced Elizabeth and Rahway to bankruptcy, show that official recklessness and peculation can flourish among communities, the great majority of whom are intelligent and law-abiding citizens, as well as in places where ignorance and vice have a potent influence on the methods of government.

THE RAILROADS AND THE COMMITTEE.

There is an important difference between a railroad bill, having the indorsement of the Assembly's Investigating Committee, and a project of law emanating from Mr. SIMON STERNE and the radical reformers whose battle he has fought before the committee. In one case legislation on the basis proposed might be possible; in the other the probability of adoption by the Legislature is somewhat remote. Few expect anything thorough or sweeping from the committee. While its inquiries have been wide in their range and visibly honest in their purpose, its more prominent members have apparently been anxious to explain away the only conceivable motive of the inquiry, and as far as possible to atone for annoyances caused by its prosecution. We hardly needed their assurances to believe that the printing of the Sterne project, under circumstances which conveyed the idea that it was their bill, was an extremely unpleasant performance. It was, too, the second occasion on which they had been misrepresented. The first depicted their conservatism as so positive as to render their work ridiculous. Had this version been genuine, the State would have had its railroads whitewashed instead of investigated. Let us hope that neither the indiscretion of those who gave Mr. STERNE'S "codification" to the press, nor the radicalism of its author, will furnish a pretext for steering clear of the searching process which alone can justify the committee or its labors.

Looking at the published bill as what it really is, as a series of suggestions rather than as an index to the committee's conclusions, we cannot escape the conviction that with all its comprehensiveness it is neither harmonious nor practically available. The great feature of the measure is the creation of a State Board of Commissioners of Railroads, whose functions are in many respects advisory, but whose range of duty is wide and whose powers are singularly uneven. Of course, their authority cannot annul chartered privileges, nor will they be able to absolve a railroad corporation from any portion of its legal obligations; they will inquire, report, and suggest rather than dogmatically prescribe changes; and, as a rule, they will leave the Attorney-General to conduct proceedings which events render necessary. Subject to these limitations, however, their supervision would revolutionize the financial management of a company like the New-York Central, and render the State Board more influential in general management than the corresponding body in any other State.

If this bill, or any bill resembling it in essentials, become law, and the Commissioners to be appointed under it do their duty, there will be no room for the charge of secrecy, and no chance for any cooking of accounts. Everything relating to the affairs of the corporations will be brought to light. The statements to be prepared by the companies will be more minute than those heretofore supplied, and, with all their apparent thoroughness, they will not pass unchallenged. The new board, whose expenses are to be defrayed by an assessment on the companies, will have its own investigating machinery at work, to verify or correct their returns. To this extent, the project is admirable. It is possible that the sudden glare of light, thus to be thrown upon ways that are tortuous and secrets long hidden, might occasion some embarrassment. But the publicity is desirable for many reasons, among the most cogent of which is the anxiety of the companies to perpetuate mystery.

Other provisions do not commend themselves with the same degree of force. It should be the duty of the Commissioners to keep a watchful eye on the general condition of the roads, and to bring to a decisive reckoning companies that neglect the public safety or fail adequately to perform the service for which they were chartered. But this duty will be imperfectly performed if the board has no power to compel attention to its recommendations, or to arbitrate between the companies and those who experience hardship or injustice at their hands. Here, where the law should be stringent, the proposed bill would be lax and inoperative. On the other hand, neither right nor expediency requires a general or frequent interference with management. The State does not own the railroads and cannot usefully assume direction of their affairs. It may well insist that the direction shall show due consideration for the public welfare, and the projected board may be instrumental in carrying out this purpose. If, however, the State intends to become manager-in-chief of all the railroads within its boundaries, the danger of blunders and mishaps will greatly increase. The position of the State, moreover, will be untenable, while that of the railroad managers will be intolerable. Upon this branch of the subject, the Sterne bill strikes us as confused, and its general intent as undesirable even though it were not obviously impracticable. The Board of Commissioners cannot be an active participator in management without lessening the responsibility of those to whom entire responsibility rightfully belongs.

Sections relating to the financial condition and management of the corporations are open to similar criticism. They are crude, and in practice would be found difficult of application. Some of the provisions, however, are so excellent that their enactment would mark a new era in American railroad law. That, for instance, which invests bondholders with a voice equal to the stockholders in the election of Directors, is a bold but righteous innovation; that which prohibits precedence to Receivers' certificates, in the case of an embarrassed company, over bondholders' claims, is an equally obvious concession to equity. Nor can fault be fairly found with the provisions directed against the watering of stocks, the reckless creation of bonded obligations, and the perversion of the proceeds of bonds to other than their declared purposes. These are financial blots upon the railroad system which have brought on it discredit and disaster; and the Investigating Committee will be strangely indifferent to this part of its task if it shrink from the suggestion of a plan for preventing their recurrence. The doubtful question is, how far the State can identify itself with the supervision of bond issues, and corporate outlays and obligations generally, without incurring more responsibility than it is prepared to assume. Provisions against the creation of fictitious capital—for that is what stock-watering usually means—and against the injustice to which bondholders are now exposed, are strictly in order. But it is certain that the State cannot beneficially take cognizance of all the railroad finances, stand sponsor for loans or issues of stock, or intrust to Railroad Commissioners an authority which may or may not be exercised honestly and well.

Another matter in regard to which the committee must be as pronounced, if not as aggressive as this radical project, relates to the stoppage of the discrimination and other forms of injustice which have figured largely in the investigation. In some particulars the bill goes too far. In others it anticipates remedial measures that should originate in Congress. And in others it descends to the verge of trifling. The disposition to be thorough and uncompromising has led the framers of the bill to mix great things and small, in a manner that detracts from its weight. These defects, however, will not prevent an appreciation of its excellences by the classes whose opposition the railroad companies have provoked; nor are they so difficult of correction that the committee can find in them an excuse for rejecting totally the provisions in which they appear.

AN AID IN REFUNDING.

Mr. MORRILL introduced in the Senate yesterday a measure, which, on its face, appears to be reasonable and prudent. It simply instructs the Committee on Finance to "inquire as to the practicability of refunding any part of the national debt at a less rate than 4 per cent. interest; also, as to whether or not some effective provision can be made whereby bona fide subscriptions for sums in moderate amounts may be available." As the Senator gave notice that he would speak to his resolution to-morrow, it may be that he does not expect any immediate action upon it, and that he has brought it forward as a sort of hook on which to hang his remarks—which in themselves will doubtless be instructive. It may be, however, that Mr. MORRILL foresees some difficulty in passing the Treasury Refunding bill which he introduced at an early day of the present session, and that he will sustain the proposed inquiry as to the feasibility of refunding the public debt at a lower rate than was authorized by that act. Whether on this proposition, or on the original bill, it is obvious that the general subject of refunding must and can engage the attention of Congress, and it is extremely desirable that it should be considered in all its bearings.

The Government now has outstanding obligations, bearing interest at 6 per cent., amounting to $273,681,350, and at 5 per cent., $508,440,350. If these bonds, which are all redeemable after July 1, 1881, could be refunded at 4 per cent., the saving annually would be $10,558,030; at 3½ per cent. it would be $14,468,881; at 3 per cent. it would be $18,379,371. That it is quite feasible to refund at the higher rate indicated, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury is clothed with the proper power within a reasonable time, is generally believed in financial circles. That any lower rate can be obtained under the conditions which now exist, or are likely for some time to exist, is extremely improbable. If Congress does not intend to take any action with reference to the currency, the most judicious course for it to pursue, will be to give the Secretary the necessary powers to enable him to refund, at 4 per cent. if he cannot do better, and at a lower rate if he can make it acceptable, without limiting him in that regard.

But the saving which could be effected by refunding at the rate of 3½ per cent. is not to be disregarded, and there is undoubtedly a method by which this saving could be made, which is by reducing or repealing the present tax on the circulation of the national banks. This tax is at present 1 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. It returns to the Government about three and a quarter millions of dollars, ($3,274,221.) If it were reduced one-half, it is quite probable that the banks would take a sufficient number of bonds to much more than reimburse the loss on the tax, while a serious burden on one of the main instrumentalities of commerce would be removed. This prediction is not only reasonable on the face of things, but it is sustained by the published statements of Mr. SEMPT, the President of the Metropolitan Bank, in connection with the withdrawal of $2,000,000 of bonds deposited by the bank for security of circulation. At the present market value of the bonds and the current rate of interest on loans, the bank finds no profit in keeping the bonds in the Treasury. On the contrary, it makes an immediate profit of some $90,000 by withdrawing them. If it could be allowed to give a lower bond, and could be relieved of a portion of the tax now levied on circulation, the situation would be very different; and the case of this bank is in nowise different from that of other banks.

The tax on circulation was essentially a war tax. It was imposed as a matter of necessity, at the same time with a multitude of other taxes which have since been lifted. There was never any excuse for it on the principles which should govern taxation in normal and ordinary conditions. Under the guidance of these principles, the internal revenue taxes have gradually been repealed, until now they are substantially confined to spirits and fermented liquors, tobacco, matches, patent medicines, and bank circulation. The latter tax is not in any sense a tax on a luxury; it is, on the contrary, a tax on a prime necessity of business, and every general consideration which can legitimately be brought to bear calls for its repeal. In addition to the general arguments, that based on the probable effect of such a repeal upon the refunding of the public debt is very important. Interest and justice combine in this case to prompt a measure which has too long been neglected.

HOW NOT TO INVESTIGATE.

Several days ago it was announced that Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was preparing a series of charges against Mr. HAYT, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The next public statement bearing upon the subject was that other members of the commission had written to Gen. FISK, imploring him not to press his charges, as it would create "another Indian scandal." Gen. FISK, who appears to be the only member of the Indian Commission who is not satisfied with being merely an ornamental appendage to the Executive Department, has pressed his charges. The consequence is another Indian scandal, to the great grief of the ornamental members of the board. The accusations against Mr. HAYT, so far as they have been made public, are sufficiently grave in character to attract the attention of every good citizen. How well-founded these charges may be, we cannot now know. Mr. HAYT is certainly entitled to that suspension of judgment which even the meanest of men may demand until the case against him is exhausted. But we cannot believe that the accused officer will allow investigation, thorough and disinterested, to lag one day while he is accused of maladministration, inefficiency, neglect, and dishonesty. In the published charges are found assertions which, if proved, would go far to explain why we have Indian wars. For example, Gen. FISK says that the Commissioner published a deceitful statement respecting the quantity of rations issued to the Northern Cheyennes, previous to their escape from the Indian Territory. It will be remembered that these Indians "broke jail," so to speak, and were pursued and killed while running away. It was charged at the time, and subsequently denied by the Commissioner, that the Cheyennes were starving when they escaped. Gen. FISK also charges that supplies for the White River Utes remained in warehouse for many months, while the Utes were starving. It has already been explained that this omission to send the supplies was due to the failure of a contractor. But it should be remembered that the authorities, before these facts came out, declared that "the Utes had no just cause of complaint." It is admitted that there was a failure to deliver them their supplies, but that failure was chargeable to the dishonest contractor. It follows, then, that the Utes "had no just cause of complaint" against the United States Government. Their quarrel was properly with the contractor, whom they do not appear to have recognized.

These two points in the somewhat diffuse indictment brought by Gen. FISK against Commissioner HAYT sufficiently indicate the character of the whole. Virtually, the Commissioner stands charged with a variety of offenses, some of which, if he has committed them, are causes of frequent Indian disturbances. Mr. HAYT, very properly, we think, complains of the premature publication of the charges against him. But, since these allegations have been made public, there is nothing now for the Commissioner to do but to urge their prosecution to the uttermost. In a recent card, the Commissioner says that an investigation is now being made by a committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners. This disposition of the matter, we are inclined to think, will disappoint Mr. HAYT'S friends, who cannot have forgotten that some of the members of the board have lately implored Gen. FISK not to press his charges, lest "another Indian scandal" should be created. In point of fact, of the three gentlemen who constitute the committee referred to by Mr. HAYT, one is publicly known as his zealous defender, another is the only salaried member of the Commission, and the third owes his place in the board to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, (otherwise Mr. HAYT,) although the law distinctly says that the Commissioners "shall be appointed by the President, solely." And it should be remembered that Mr. HAYT, prior to his appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was a member of the board, a committee of which, he says, is now to examine the charges against him. As a member of that board, he was active in pressing charges against Commissioner SMITH, just as Gen. FISK is now pressing charges against him, the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs. And it will be remembered that Mr. HAYT went into the place made vacant in consequence of the investigation which he demanded. If he had his following in the board then, he has it now. Therefore, we sincerely trust that Mr. HAYT will not be satisfied with the result of an investigation by his friends in the Board of Indian Commissioners. If he shall be satisfied, nobody else will be.

Moreover, a majority of the Board of Indian Commissioners appear deeply regretful of any event which forces them from a purely ornamental attitude. From Providence, R. I., the home of one of these ornamental officers, there comes a gloomy protest against any investigation by the board. The protestant urges that the Board of Indian Commissioners have no authority in the matter, and that it is a great shame that they should be asked to stir in it. Nevertheless, it is added, since the Commissioner has waived all questions touching the jurisdiction of the board, and has solicited that honorable and highly ornamental body to investigate him, they have solemnly resolved to investigate the charge that Mr. HAYT has been corruptly interested in an Arizona silver mine. Let us hope that this is not a joke. It can hardly be possible that the Board of Indian Commissioners, "eminent for intelligence and philanthropy," according to law, will disappoint Mr. HAYT in this fashion. The Indian Bureau, whether justly or unjustly, has been for years the fruitful parent of innumerable scandals, a discouraging nuisance in the public service. The Board of Indian Commissioners and Commissioner HAYT seem determined that nothing shall be done to cleanse it.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.

The well-meaning temperance lecturers who denounce the wickedness of fermentation may occasionally be guilty of exaggeration, but when they speak of the cruelty of the drunkard to his family they cannot possibly use language that is too strong. Even the ablest of our professional drunkards, the man who is never guilty of either violence or bad language when intoxicated, subjects his family to a cruel disgrace. The very existence of the drunkard is a cruelty to his wife and children, and the only drunkard who is not cruel is the one who manages to kill himself at an early period in his professional career. Of the various forms of active and voluntary cruelty of which the drunkard is guilty, an appalling catalogue might be made. He is constantly discovering some new method of inflicting pain and disgrace upon his unfortunate family, and an ingenious Western drunkard of much local intoxicated reputation has lately managed to make even his occasional lapse into temporary sobriety a source of acute suffering to his family.

The drunkard in question, Mr. Alonzo B. Davis, has been in the active exercise of his profession for nearly ten years, and is universally regarded as the most energetic and accomplished drunkard in Potts County, Ind. He has been in the constant habit of returning to his house, at about midnight, in an advanced state of drunkenness for several years, and during the seventeen months preceding the 4th of January, 1880, he never lost a single night by sobriety. Mrs. Davis is a most estimable and amiable woman, and, in spite of her husband's disgraceful conduct, has steadily clung to him. Night after night has she sat up for the degraded man in order to help him up stairs and to take off his boots. With the self-respect of a true woman, she has never allowed him to treat her with violence, but has always promptly knocked him down with a base-ball club whenever he showed symptoms of muscular brutality. A more tender, long-suffering, and devoted wife a man never had, and yet Mr. Davis requited her kindness by continuing to live when there were a river, a railroad, three buzz-saws, and any quantity of kerosene in the town, with the aid of which he might at any moment have had a fatal and beneficent accident.

On the night of the 4th of January Mrs. Davis was, as usual, sitting up in her bedroom and waiting for her wretched husband. It was nearly 11 o'clock. The night was cold, and the candle was almost burned out. In the corner stood the base-ball club ready to be used in case of necessity, and on the mantel-piece the eight-day clock drowsily ticked away the waning hours. Tired Mrs. Davis herself grew drowsy, and when a loud ring at the front-door bell aroused her, she found that she had fallen asleep and that the candle was out.

Without waiting to light another candle, the faithful wife felt her way down stairs, opened the door, and admitted the drunkard. He was even more drunk than usual, for he could not articulate a single word. Mrs. Davis had immense difficulty in assisting him up stairs, for he insisted upon sitting down on every separate step and falling asleep. There were twenty-two steps in all, and it took three-quarters of an hour to get him up to the top of the stairs, down which he promptly fell again. Nothing, however, can exhaust the patience of a good woman, and about 12:30 Mrs. Davis succeeded in bringing her charge into the bedroom and placing him on the sofa, where he instantly and permanently went to sleep.

In the circumstances, she resolved to let him lie there, and thus avoid the trouble of lighting a candle. So she loosed his collar, drew off his boots, placed a stick of wood under his head, and inserted a piece of soap in his mouth as a hint to him to stop snoring. Having thus made him comfortable for the night, she was about to prepare herself for bed, when the front door was opened with a latch-key, and a man sprang hastily up stairs and rushed into the room. Mrs. Davis, being a woman of much presence of mind, screamed "fire!" and hastily lit the candle, so that she could see how to begin operations with the club on the supposed burglar. To her unspeakable horror the new-comer was her husband in a state of complete sobriety. He had not been so hopelessly and aggressively sober in ten years, and as he looked at the drunkard on the sofa, recognized him as a certain dissolute neighbor, and then in sepulchral tones said: "Mary! is this my reward for signing the pledge?" Mrs. Davis felt that her cup was full. In the darkness of the night, and trusting implicitly to the habitual drunkenness of her husband, she had innocently taken the wrong drunkard to her room, and now her cruel husband had betrayed her confidence by actually venturing to come home sober at the most inopportune moment possible.

The probability is that the poor woman will be sent home in disgrace to her mother. Mr. Davis assumes to regard himself in the light of a betrayed and wronged husband, and refuses to accept Mrs. Davis's explanation. She now feels that the crowning cruelty of his life was his unexpected sobriety. That after all the years of his constant drunkenness, he should suddenly and without any warning come home sober, was indeed a refinement of cruelty of which only the most hardened of men could be guilty.

The pacific explanation of Russia's recent movements given by the London press may or may not be correct, but it is pretty certain, at least, that her only thought at present is of defense. To invade Germany would be to transfer to herself all the difficulties which, in 1812, she inflicted upon her assailant. With a German fleet commanding the Baltic, and no line of supply but that over the endless swamps and moorlands of Poland, an advance upon Berlin would probably be even more disastrous than the Russian march to the Crimea in 1854. Moreover, the war of 1877 has once more impressed Russia with a keen sense of her proverbial lack of skillful Generals. SKOBELEFF is her only really able commander, GOURKHO being merely a brilliant partisan, and KAUFMANN unfitted rather than qualified for scientific warfare by his prolonged service against the undisciplined Asiatics. TODLEBEN, with all his genius, is not a field officer, but an engineer, and the rest are men of average type, passable for ordinary duty, but utterly unequal to great emergencies, and not to be named beside such tacticians as MANTEUFFEL, ALVENSLEBEN, VON WERDER, or BUDRITSKI, especially when guided by a strategist like "MOLTKE the Silent."

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just rendered a decision which will prove of much interest to Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and similar organizations. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce suspended CHARLES CUPPEL, one of its members, for non-payment of a fine imposed upon him for violating the rule which prohibits members from gathering in any public place near the chamber before the opening or after the close of business hours, and "forming a market" for the purpose of making contracts for the future delivery of grain or provisions. CUPPEL denied the power of the Chamber to suspend or expel him, and appealed to the court to be restored to the rights and privileges of membership. He alleged among other things that no written charges had been served upon him, and that he had had no trial or hearing. The action of the Chamber, he complained, had been wholly ex parte. The Board of Directors restored him to membership in obedience to the order of the court, but immediately preferred charges against him and notified him of these, and that proceedings would be taken against him. A trial was had, at which CUPPEL appeared in person and by counsel. The result was a resolution of suspension. CUPPEL appealed, but the Supreme Court sustains the action of the Chamber. It holds that corporations created by the Legislature are subject to the visitorial or superintending power of the State, and that it is the duty of the courts, when called upon, to see that such corporations act within the limits of their lawful powers. Hence, it was proper for the court to take cognizance of this case. It was contended that the Chamber had no power to make a rule prohibiting members from meeting anywhere outside for the transaction of business. The court held that the rule was justifiable as a police arrangement, and for the reason that the unrestricted right of members to do what the rule prohibited would "tend to promote irregular transactions by persons not members of the Chamber, and not amenable to its rules." It was decided that in every respect the suspension proceedings were in conformity with the rules and by-laws which the Cauamber had the right to make. The Judge who delivered the opinion criticised the position taken by the Supreme Court of Illinois in several cases in which the Chicago Board of Trade was a party, namely, that a court of equity could not restore to membership a person who had been expelled.

The case of FRANCIS G. ROHRE, the German physician with any number of aliases, is another of the many instances of men who get a livelihood in large cities by studied and continuous imposition. He not only begged and swindled for himself in the capacity, actual or assumed, of physician, artist, and professor, but for poor men and women of purely imaginary character. He seems to have been both energetic and ingenious, for he had duped many prominent and charitable New-Yorkers. One of his methods of getting money was to forge names to subscription papers, knowing how much one person is influenced by the belief that another person of position, known to be benevolent, has contributed to this or that cause. While he pretended to be a physician, and no doubt had received some medical education, his chief practice must have been in cheating—a practice in which he had acquired by long experience no little skill. For 10 or 12 years, perhaps many more, he had made swindling a business, and not a few people of intelligence and shrewdness had been completely duped by him. The main evil that such rogues do is in diminishing faith in human nature. When we have been basely deceived by applicants for charity, and have discovered the fact, we are prone to distrust the worthiest objects and to harden our hearts under the conscientious belief that we are merely protecting ourselves. This German doctor must have spent more thought and labor in gaining a dishonest livelihood than he would have needed to live honestly. Most rogues do, although they imagine that they are getting money easily. Why they are so blinded, why they so miscalculate, is one of the mysteries of humanity which upright folk can never comprehend.

Frenchmen, incapable, as a rule, of appreciating, nor understanding in fact, any other civilization than their own, are addicted to rehearsing any number of romances after they have traveled for a few weeks in this country. They want, at any sacrifice of truth, to make their stories interesting, and they draw very freely on their imagination to that end. Two Frenchmen have lately published in Paris a little book "Walks and Hunts in North America," wherein they narrate what they pretend to have seen. They were told, they allege, by the women themselves, that the reason American women like to live at our great hotels is because they can be observed in the public dining-rooms drinking champagne at $6 a bottle. The street cars are crowded with the richest and the poorest, velvets and rags, diamonds and dirt intermingling in the strangest confusion and profusion. The masculine passengers, according to those veracious chroniclers, amuse themselves in the most singular fashion. They whistle, sing, whittle, shout, and expectorate tobacco juice on beautiful gowns, while it is not uncommon to see ladies, when the places are all full, sitting on gentlemen's laps. Our Gallic friends have so wonderful a vision that it is odd that they missed many features of the national life. They failed to see, as so many foreigners have seen, gentlemen of the best social position put their feet on the breakfast table and discharge their revolvers at the waiters to command their attention. They entered no drawing-rooms in which differences of opinion were settled with bowie-knives. They witnessed no fragments of noses or ears, no gouged out eyes, which had been scattered on the sidewalks as the result of discussions between citizens of the grand and enlightened Republic. They must return at once and repair their inexcusable omissions.

The suicide of HENRY A. HOLLAND, a young man of good family, fine education, having warm friends and apparently excellent habits, naturally arouses attention and evokes sympathy, even in a great City where distressing tragedies are of daily occurrence. The cause of his death is very mysterious, and he plainly intended that it should be kept a secret, not from the public alone, but from his intimates. It is presumed, however, from certain hints which he had dropped, and from various inferences to be drawn from his behavior and manner at different times, that he killed himself because he had despaired of wedding a young woman to whom he had grown attached in England, and between whom and himself there was an understanding that they should be married when he had obtained a pecuniary independence. With this end in view, it is surmised that he left home near six years ago, and came to this country, where the chances of success are always better than in the Old World. While he had not, seemingly, suffered from poverty, he had been disappointed in his expectations of getting on, and the disappointment, though he did not avow it, had stamped upon his spirits. He had given the new land a fair trial, as probably thought, and could see no hope of gaining the one cherished object of his heart and life. He defaulted, it is surmised, to some pain to his betrothed, his father—a country minister—and his kinsmen in England by telling the latter truth. So, like a very proud, morbidly-sensitive man, he omitted a world he was not strong enough to cope with, persuaded that further struggle would be unavailing, and not caring to live longer with his dream of love and happiness unrealized and beyond realization.

At the instance of Sir JULIUS VOGEL, the Agent-General for New-Zealand, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the ship *Curacoa* on her voyage to China, shall stop at the Crozet Islands and ascertain whether there are there any survivors or relics of the missing ship *Knowsley Hall*. This vessel left England on the 20th of last May with a load of emigrants bound for Canterbury, New-Zealand. Nothing has since been heard of her. The Crozets are a group of five islands in the South Indian Ocean, between latitude 46° and 46° 37' south, and longitude 50° 20' and 52° 30' east. They were discovered in 1772 by the French commander, M. CROZET, from whom they were named. They were visited in 1839 by M. CHEFER, of the French Navy; in 1840, by Sir JAMES ROSS and since by other English ships. It is, however, an exceedingly desolate region, which has not been surveyed, and which is seldom visited, except by ships in the whale and seal fisheries. It was on one of these desolate islands that three who had been ship-wrecked on the ship *Strathmore* about three years ago, were found and rescued by an American whaler. They had been on the island for about six months, and their experience furnishes one of the most interesting stories in the history of maritime disaster. The Crozets were formerly in the track of vessels bound for the Australian colonies, and they are in the vicinity of the route now pursued. The English Admiralty strongly discourages the running of ships so far south as these islands, and insists that by so doing masters not only endanger the lives and property in their charge, but most probably lengthen the voyage to a considerable extent. For these reasons the Lords of the Admiralty have refused to provide a depot of provisions and other stores on the Islands. The Captain of the *Knowsley Hall* had written instructions to follow a course which would have taken him from two to four degrees north of the Crozets. It would, therefore, not seem probable that the unfortunate vessel had got near the Islands. But Sir JULIUS VOGEL doubtless has good reasons for his request to the Admiralty, though we are not informed what those reasons are.

Many friends of the late BENJAMIN C. BOGERT, Treasurer of the Produce Exchange, have repeatedly expressed astonishment at his suicide. They say that he had been gradually drawn into his defalcations by business troubles, and that if he had only unbosomed himself to his intimates, who had, and still have, faith in his natural rectitude, they would gladly have aided him and brought him out of his commercial perplexities and mental distress without violating his confidence, or in any way wounding his fair fame with the public. The fact that BOGERT'S father had taken his own life while in, and probably on account of, financial embarrassment, must have had a strong influence on the Treasurer, and helped to fix his fatal resolution. He had apparently been falsifying his accounts for years, and had probably brooded during his despondent hours over the manner of his father's death, until it presented itself as the best method of escape in the event of his detection. When the dreaded exposure was at hand, he sought a place where he felt that he would be undisturbed, and ended his existence. Such cases are not uncommon. Suicide seems to run in some families. Indeed, it may be considered in some sense a disease, and a disease that may be hereditary, like gout, rheumatism, or consumption. The main difference is that that is a malady of the mind, while these are maladies of the body. Self-destruction is frequently entailed, though it may skip one or two generations. Physicians and philosophers who have examined the subject of suicide have often found it so, especially where persons have slain themselves without any tangible reason. Men have hurried out of life as if on general principles, their fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers having done the same thing. Example is always more or less contagious, and many of us are impelled toward a course for good or evil that has been followed by our ancestors. BOGERT had palpable cause for suicide; but it is not unlikely that, but for the remembrance of his father's deed, he would have sought assistance from his friends; have received it, and his crime been concealed, as so many men's crimes have been in similar circumstances, by the indulgence of associates and under the broad mantle of charity.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston's two hundred and fiftieth birthday occurs on Sept. 17.

The West Virginia Democratic State Convention is to be held in Martinsburg on Wednesday, July 28.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* now states the value of the estate of the late James O'Brien to be $16,569,450.

The boys in Portland, Me., have the advantage of a hill for coasting where they can slide a distance of a mile and a half.

The newspaper press of Mississippi is to erect at Holly Springs a monument of gray granite, 30 feet high, to the memory of the editors who died of yellow fever in 1878.

The Caledonian Club of Richmond, Va., will celebrate on Monday, 26th inst., the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, which occurs on Sunday, 25th. Capt. John S. Wise will deliver the address.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* contradicts the story that the Missouri Penitentiary was self-sustaining last year, and alleges that, adding the amounts paid by the State Treasurer directly to the employes, it cost the State $19,000 in excess of receipts.

A correspondent writes us that a military block-house is being erected at Erie, Penn., over the spot where Gen. Anthony Wayne was buried, similar to the one in which he died. Its second story is already nearly completed and ready for the roof, upon which a flag-staff 40 feet in height will be reared.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* says that the steamers Rosedale and Arrowsmith very narrowly escaped collision at the entrance to that harbor on the up trip on Friday, and that it was only avoided by Capt. McNeil, of the Arrowsmith, who had the inside, stopping his boat, and allowing the Rosedale to shoot ahead across her bows.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the last act of the compromise between John H. Lick and the other heirs of the Lick estate and the Trustees was performed on the 3d inst. by John H. Lick and others giving a quit-claim deed to the Trustees for all the Lick estate in the city, the consideration being $535,000, which is the amount of the compromise, including the $150,000 left to John H. Lick by his father.

The Denver (Col.) *Herald* says that the mines of Colorado last year yielded $25,325,433, and that the estimate for 1879, adopted by the Mint authorities in Washington, placed the State's gold and silver product for that year at $8,751,344, to which Superintendent Harman Silver, of the Denver Mint, added $500,000, as the value of shipments sent East through private sources, thus placing the highest reliable estimate of that year's product at $9,251,344.

Ex-Minister Stoughton was a guest of the Bunker Club, Boston, at its last Saturday meeting, and, in his spe

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS DECLARED TO BE WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE—PRINCE LOBANOFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Vienna correspondent says: "The new developments in Russia may be very significant of what may happen 10 years hence, but those persons who are conversant with Russian military affairs, do not think that Russia is preparing for some great action in the immediate future. The work of reorganization and introducing a standing order of battle in time of peace, which was greatly disturbed by the Turkish war, entails much moving about of troops and material—movements very apt to be considered into something quite different from their real intention."

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch states that Russia has confidentially declared that the concentration of her troops in Poland need not alarm Germany.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The *Vedomosti* says it is confidently asserted that the conciliatory attitude of Count Schouvaloff in London will be continued by Prince Lobanoff."

Another St. Petersburg correspondent believes that Prince Lobanoff will go to London via Berlin, and will take with him a letter for the Emperor William.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARTISAN SPEECHES BY PRESIDING OFFICERS —GAMBETTA RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Chambers reassembled to-day. M. Desseaux, Republican member for the Department of the Seine-Inférieure, presided over the Chamber of Deputies, by virtue of seniority, and made a strong Republican speech, which provoked protests from members of the Right.

M. Gambetta (Republican) was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 259 votes out of 308 votes recorded. There were 40 blank voting-papers.

MM. Bethmont, H. Brisson, and Senard, former Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, were reappointed.

A decree making changes in 17 Prefectures, 50 Sub-Prefectures, and 64 Prefectorial Councillorships was gazetted to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Paris dispatch says: "In the Senate yesterday M. Gailthier De Rumilly, a life Senator, made a strongly Republican speech, in a strain similar to that of M. Desseaux in opening the session of the Chamber of Deputies."

Another Paris dispatch points out the circumstance that M. Gambetta received a majority of the number of votes cast, but not of the votes of the members constituting the chamber, and says it is evident that the whole of the Right and a large portion of the members of the Left Centre and extreme Left abstained from voting. The correspondent adds that it is certain that the result of this vote will be the immediate loss of M. Gambetta's influence and prestige.

A Berlin correspondent announces that Prince Hohenlohe is expected to visit Berlin soon to report his views regarding the Ministerial changes in France.

THE SUFFERING IRISH PEOPLE.

A VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Ultramontane newspaper, the *Univers*, has a violent article on the Irish crisis. It represents the English Government as absorbed in African and Afghan affairs, and heedless of the sufferings of the Irish, and speaks of the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund and the foreign subscriptions as utterly inadequate to alleviate the popular distress.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough for the relief of distress in Ireland now amounts to nearly £17,000.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The response to the London Mansion House appeal in behalf of Ireland not having proved adequate to the needs of the distressed, the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation have determined to organize a comprehensive system of sub-committees for the relief of the Irish poor.

SPAIN'S CUBAN POLICY.

THE QUARREL IN THE CORTES—THE NEW MINISTRY FAVORING REFORM MEASURES.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Some of the members of the minority in the Chamber of Deputies consider the explanation of Premier Canovas del Castillo, in the Senate, that he did not intend to insult the minority, as satisfactory, but other members still regard the explanation as insufficient to justify the members of the minority in resuming their seats in the Chamber.

Señor Toreno, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed Congress that negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the United States are proceeding with fair rapidity.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The members of the minority, who are following the policy of abstention, say that if a statute declaring their seats vacant is sanctioned they will not seek re-election.

A Madrid dispatch says: "Premier Canovas del Castillo is advised by most of the Conservatives to dissolve the Cortes if the minorities in the Chambers persist in their policy of abstention."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—According to the latest information received at the Spanish Legation, from Madrid, the speech recently delivered in the Spanish Senate by the Minister of Colonies has set at rest the doubts that existed as to the present Ministry's opposition to the reforms proposed for the Island of Cuba by the Cabinet presided over by Gen. Martinez-Campos. Mr. Elduayen expressed himself clearly and explicitly with respect to the necessity of passing the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and also promised to present, within few days, the bills referring to the economical reforms. His previous Parliamentary career, it is urged, guarantees the fulfillment of these promises. It shows that Mr. Elduayan has been the actual promotor of the reform policy in the Antilles. To him they are indebted for its municipal and provincial organization, for the Electoral law, and, in a word, for all the enactments that have assimilated the political system of Cuba and Porto Rico with that of the Peninsula. It may, therefore, be confidently expected that he will complete his task by realising the so much needed economical reform.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—The arrest of Hein Pretorius, a President of the former Republic of the Transvaal, for high treason, has caused great excitement among the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The ex-Empress Eugénie has informed the Union Steam-ship Company that she will embark with a small retinue on board the steamer German, for the Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th of March. Arrangements will be made to have the voyage a quick one, so as to enable the ex-Empress to arrive at the house of the Prince Imperial's death by the 1st of June, the anniversary of that event.

A Geneva dispatch says: "Prof. Colladon, of Geneva, has effected an important improvement in the contrivance for enabling deaf-mutes to hear through the teeth, lately discovered in the United States. For the India-rubber apparatus used by the American inventor, which is expensive, Prof. Colladon substitutes a piece of elastic card-board."

The Tichborne case cannot be heard until after the middle of February, as most of the Judges will be on circuit until that time.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to Cologne in consequence of the serious illness of his sister, who has been reported about, and who, it is understood, is a Roman Catholic.

There is reason to believe that upon the opening of Parliament the attitude of Lord Derby in relation to the Liberal Party will assume the character of cordial association, especially in regard to the great question which the coming election is to decide—the question of confidence in the foreign policy of the Government. Lord Derby has left no doubt in the minds of the responsible leaders of the Liberal Party of his friendly accord and sympathy with their opposition to the policy of the Government."

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Berlin correspondent knows upon what he considers good authority that the King of Denmark has informed the Emperor William that the Duke of Cumberland will not accept the latest Prussian proposals concerning the Hanoverian question.

A dispatch from Pesth reports that the Public Prosecutor has issued a summons for Baron Mayssenyi, who will be tried for participating in the duel which resulted fatally to his opponent, Herr Verhovsy, on the 11th inst.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is asserted here that Italian emissaries are secretly encouraging the Albanians to resist the cession of the disputed territory to Montenegro."

A dispatch from Alexandria reports that Gen. Gordon has started for Europe.

Messrs. Metcalf & Co., jewelers, of No. 19 Cockspur-street, London, S. W., have failed, with liabilities estimated at £70,000.

A WIFE-MURDERER'S TRIAL BEGUN.

OPENING THE CASE OF JAMES J. CROSBY AT MAYVILLE—FEELING AGAINST THE PRISONER.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The trial of James J. Crosby, indicted for the murder of his wife, Emily, in the Town of Ellington, Chautauqua County, on July 23 last, was commenced yesterday before Judge Barker, of the Supreme Court. It is exciting great interest. A very large number of people are in attendance from various parts of the county. The court-room has been crowded to its utmost capacity with men, women, and children. The entire day—Monday—up to 7:30 o'clock in the evening was occupied in impaneling a jury, and after exhausting the regular panel of 36 jurors and an extra panel of 150 talesmen, the requisite 12 were accepted and sworn. District Attorney A. Hazeltine, Jr., conducts the prosecution, and is assisted by E. R. Bootsy, of Jamestown, and A. C. Wade, of Ellington. Walter L. Sessions, of Panama, with J. R. Baker, of the same place, and E. L. Stanley, of Ellington, appear for the defense. After the jury had been impaneled, court was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. Upon the opening of the court this morning the case for the people was opened by District Attorney Hazeltine, and the remainder of the day was occupied in taking the testimony of Melvin Brooks, Sophronia and Charles Wheeler, brother and sister of Mrs. Crosby, and Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Wilcox. Court was then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

About 100 witnesses have been summoned on both sides of the case, and the trial is expected to last until some time next week. The testimony up to this time shows no distinctive features outside of those presented in the preliminary examination last Summer, but it is highly interesting to the principal Mr. Crosby and the spectators in attendance. Circumstantially it is regarded in a measure as being heavily against the prisoner, though it is not near as bad as that which is yet to be presented. The impression among the people is that Crosby is guilty, and in conversations with various persons not one word of sympathy with him has been uttered. His counsel have hit upon a new line of defense, which will, without doubt be brought out soon on some of the cross-examinations.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The eighth annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the State of New-York assembled in Association Hall, in this city, to-day. The attendance was large, including delegations from all parts of the State. The convention was called to order by President J. W. Eaton, of Syracuse. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Page, presented the financial condition of the association in a very satisfactory manner. During the past year $89,869 40 has been paid to beneficiaries. There is a membership of 2,625. Last year there was a membership of 2,547. There were gained in membership by new members and restorations 250; 172 members have been lost by death, resignation, and the striking of names from the roll for the non-payment of assessments. Since the organization of the association there have been paid to beneficiaries $235,848 90.

The President delivered an address, in which he congratulated the members upon the harmony and unity which exists throughout the organization. Mr. Young, of New-York, presented the following amendment to the constitution: Section 2 of article 5 amended to read as follows: "Any member may, at his desire, and at any time, except as hereinafter provided, effect a change as to the person or persons designated as beneficiaries," &c., section 3, "Whenever any member shall have made his death benefit payable to any person or persons as security (direct or collateral) for the payment of any debt, the Executive Committee shall not order any change to be made in said death loss until they shall be satisfied that the debt for which said death loss was made security is paid." The amendment was unanimously adopted. The association elected the following officers: President—James H. Eaton; Secretary and Treasurer—J. William Page; Executive Committee—Warren L. Rear, Riley V. Miller, Frank Diel. The convention then adjourned to meet in Syracuse next year.

MR. STERNE AND HIS BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You yesterday morning published an abstract of a codification of the railway legislation of this State, prepared by me and my associate, Mr. Fowler, for the consideration of the Legislative committee. This work was done in conformity with this sentence, contained in my summing up on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation: "I submit for the consideration of this committee a redraft of the general Railroad law embodying the reforms I have suggested."

At the time when I made my closing argument this law was already in a forward state of preparation, and was in large part printed in galley-slips. I subjected it to repeated revision to make its language more exact and to harmonize its provisions. This work necessarily consumed a very large proportion of my time between the date of the summing up and sending last week of the galley-proofs of this codification to the members of the committee.

I have sedulously guarded the printed slips of this bill from public inspection. I have been repeatedly requested, more especially by editors of railroad journals, to let them have the proposed bill, and have as repeatedly refused so to do. The bill was not intended for public notice, nor, indeed, for public criticism, until it passed the scrutiny of the committee, for whose eyes it was prepared and intended, so as to allow its chairman and members to adopt or reject so much of the proposed bill as they saw fit, reserving, of course, both to the commercial bodies that I represent and to myself individually the right to recommend to our Legislature such additional or supplementary legislation, if the committee should see fit to reject provisions which we believe to be material.

I was considerably chagrined and surprised to see this draft of the bill in yesterday morning's papers. As I had no means of knowing whether the members of the committee had not finally concluded to adopt this measure as a whole as their own, I was, from motives of delicacy, precluded from rushing into print to relieve the committee from the responsibility of the measure and to shoulder such responsibility personally. It now appears that the draft bill was surreptitiously and unexpectedly presented to the public as the committee's work by some one who has misled the press. Much to my surprise, the papers of this morning, particularly in their Albany correspondence, laid the blame of the publication to my door. The bill was never sent from my office to anybody before its publication yesterday, except to the members of the Legislative Committee; was never published by my authority, was not intended for publication, and is not, at this moment, properly a subject of public criticism. It embodies my personal views, as legislation; it was intended, as already stated, for the inspection of the committee only; and if the press has been misled in relation to the authorship or the purport of the bill, I had no hand in such misleading, and the mistake was not made through any direct or indirect instrumentality of mine.

Allow me, in conclusion, to say that the criticism that the act is cumbersome and verbose seems to me to be puerile in face of the fact that it is a codification of the whole general railway legislation of this State from 1850 to the present day. It proposes to supersede a body of laws at least twice as bulky, piece-meal in character, dictated by personal and special interests, inharmonious, and much more largely open to the criticism of cumbersomeness and of promoting litigation than is this codification, even though carefully prepared. I have received, at the hands of the press, during the course of the railway investigation, recently closed, such intelligent aid, and, on the whole, such fair criticism and support, in the performance by me of a quasi-public duty, that I am a little surprised at the rash, if not harsh, criticism contained in some of the journals, that I was guilty of putting forth my own work as that of the Legislative committee. SIMON STERNE.

No. 61 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1880.

THE GLUT OF WHEAT.

The wheat market opened 1 to 1½ cents higher yesterday on a purely speculative movement in sympathy with the West, but weakened toward the close, and left off dull, with the loss of the entire improvement of the morning. The same state of affairs as regards a glut reported from Chicago, exists here. Private letters from the West say that the farmers there are complaining of their inability to market their wheat, owing to the factious prices prevalent there and here through the operations of a clique who desire to bolster up the market, thus checking the foreign demand. These persons, it is said, have now on their hands a large proportion of the crops of the past two years, and they have sent an agent to Europe to try and make a market for some of it there.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GEN. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Gen. Chester A. Arthur, whose serious illness was alluded to in THE TIMES yesterday, died on Monday evening. The funeral will take place on Friday, the Church of the Heavenly Rest No. 551 Fifth-avenue, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The body will be taken to Albany in the afternoon for burial in the Albany Rural Cemetery.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan 13.—The unemployed working men's bread or blood mass-meeting in City Hall-square, to-day, was a failure, only four persons having responded. Those were the parcels whose names were attached to the advertisement calling the meeting.

MAKING LAWS FOR STATES

ORGANIZING THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

REPUBLICAN OFFICERS IN BOTH BRANCHES—ASSEMBLY SEATS CONTESTED—BIENNIAL SESSIONS RECOMMENDED—GOV. M'CLELLAN'S MESSAGE.

TRENTON, Jan. 13.—The one hundred and fourth session of the New-Jersey Legislature was opened this afternoon. Long before 2 o'clock the lobbies and galleries were crowded. At the appointed hour the Senators and all of the Assemblymen, except Mr. Jeffries, who is ill at his home, were in their seats. The organization of the Senate was quietly effected, with Gen. W. J. Sewell, of Camden, as the presiding officer; George Wurts, of Paterson, as Secretary; William T. Hunt, of Newark, as Assistant or Reading Secretary, and Capt. L. L. Mulford as Sergeant-at-Arms. The Democratic minority presented the name of Senator Rudolph Rabe for the Presidency.

In the House, nearly two hours were consumed in effecting the organization. The Hon. Rufus Blodgett, the oldest member in continuous service, first administered the oath to Assemblyman Vernon, of Union, who afterward administered it to other members. Mr. Van Duyne nominated the Hon. S. B. Oviatt for Speaker. The Democrats, through Assemblyman Holloway W. Hunt, nominated Rufus Blodgett. A party vote elected Mr. Oviatt. The organization was easily effected after that by the choice of C. O. Cooper, of Morris, as Clerk; Asa W. Dickinson as Reading Clerk, and John D. Fell as Sergeant-at-Arms. This makes Fell's fourth term in the position. Notices of contest in four Assembly districts were presented. The first was that between William H. Brown and William L. Williams, of the Fourth District of Essex. Brown, the Democrat, holds the Canvassers' return, and was sworn yesterday. A recount of the votes gives Williams four majority, and he will doubtless be seated. John Owen Rouse contests the seat of Noah D. Taylor, in the First District of Hudson. Mr. Taylor, the Democrat, holds the seat. He had a majority over Rouse of about 300 votes. But after his election it was discovered that, at the time of the inquest over his wife, who was accidentally killed by falling through a glass door at her home in New-York City, Mr. Taylor had sworn that he was a resident of that City. Mr. Rouse's contest is based upon the allegation that Taylor is not a resident of New-Jersey. Terence J. McDonald, of the Second District, Jersey City, contests the seat of Patrick Sheeran. Both are Democrats, and though Sheeran was elected by nearly 300 majority, McDonald claims that his election was compassed by fraud. In addition to this trouble, Mr. Sheeran is one of the six Directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City, who were recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud. If his appeal for a new trial is denied, he will probably be sentenced on Saturday. In that case he will present his resignation to the Speaker at once.

In his address on taking the chair in the Senate, President Sewall referred to the extent to which the necessities of legislation had been reduced by the constitutional amendments. Even with them in full operation, he observed, there was not too much legislation, and he declared himself as being warmly in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. When the Senate had been organized for business, among the first bills introduced was one by Senator Hobart, paving the way for a constitutional amendment which will provide for one session only in two years, and prolonging the terms of Assemblymen to two years, and of Senators to four years. The sentiment in favor of biennial sessions has gained much strength during the last two years, and it is not unlikely that, under the lead of such public men as Sewell and Hobart, a movement to change the Constitution will be made in earnest.

The Governor's Message, which was sent to the houses, but not read to-day, has the merit of brevity. The war debt of the State, he says, has been reduced to $1,999,300. "When these bonds are issued, it was arranged that about $100,000 should fall due on the 1st of January in each year, until all be paid, so that it is not within the power of the State to call them in and replace them by new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. With the steadily-increasing prosperity now prevailing throughout the State, it will naturally be within the power of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to collect hereafter the interest due on mortgages more closely, without undue and hurtful pressure upon debtors. * * * Under the existing conditions of constantly-improving prosperity, there is every reason to believe that the State will soon begin to reap the benefit of the considerate policy pursued, and that hereafter the collection of interest due and the sale of such property as has unavoidably come into the possession of the State will be favorably as can be desired; but it must not be expected that these results will be realized immediately—the depression of all business interests, the losses from depreciation and stagnation have been so great that some time is necessary for the new and more favorable conditions to produce their full effect."

The condition of the State fund is shown to be eminently satisfactory. Mainly from the diminished rate of taxation and for other reasons, the receipts of last year were $376,000 less than in 1878. But the bank balance to the credit of the State fund in October, 1879, was $358,688. All outstanding claims had been paid during 1878. The Governor earnestly recommends the removal of the State debt entirely. With the balances now on hand, the receipts of the State funds will meet the necessary expenses, with a large margin for contingencies. The Governor goes on in this hopeful strain: "I see no reason to believe that it will ever again be necessary to impose a State tax, with the single condition that the appropriations are confined within reasonable limits, and that the honesty and economy which the people have the right to expect—and which they will certainly demand—are also exercised in the future. Should unforeseen contingencies of expenditure become necessary or expedient, the means to meet it must be provided in some special manner. If the State tax is not entirely removed, either there will result a large idle and entirely unnecessary accumulation of money in the treasury or there will follow a lavish expenditure for unprofitable and useless objects."

The Governor expresses his gratification that during the last year more attention has been given and care exercised as to the operations and expenditures of counties and municipalities. There is nothing unusual to notice in regard to the working of the school system except the increase in the amount of the "two-mill school tax" of a little more than $61,000, as compared with the preceding year. This results from the depreciation of value in the taxable property, and will probably soon rectify itself. The charitable institutions of the State have been managed to his satisfaction, and he repeats his "conviction that if, in the future, it should prove desirable or necessary to retain these unfortunates within our own borders, it will prove far more desirable to do the work through private corporations, aided by the sums paid by the State for the instruction and care of its wards, than to establish State institutions." Of the Reform School, the Governor says: "It would be unnecessary to point the good results could be reached by endeavoring to place the reformed boys on farms in the far West."

As to the Geological Survey, the Governor strongly recommends the continuance of the annual appropriation for another five years. He says: "Under the direction of Board of Managers and Staff Geologist, the labors of the Geological Survey have been prosecuted with the utmost economy, wisdom, and success. Whether it be accidental or not, it is nevertheless true, that the increase in the prosperity of the State has been greatest since the inception and steady prosecution of the work of scientific mining and laying before the public its advantages through the medium of the Geological Survey." As to pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, the Governor presents the report of Commissioners appointed the last year. Of the 870 cases reported, 315 have been destroyed. There are 257 on hand. The Governor adds as to the quarantine systems at each end of the State: "In consequence of the rigid system adopted in New-York, we have no trouble in that direction, and it is now a comparatively easy matter to afford mutual protection. On the Pennsylvania side the case is different, for the disease, unfortunately, exists extensively in that State, and as its extirpation does not appear to have been seriously undertaken there, we are obliged to rely upon ourselves for protection. * * * In regard to it as obligatory to continue the work so well begun." He calls attention to the work of the several commissions appointed by the last Legislature to equalize taxes and to draft a general city law, and promises early reports.

WORK BEGUN IN CONNECTICUT.

REVISING THE JOINT STOCK LAWS—TWO IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—The Legislature began the practical work of the session to-day by the appointment of House joint committees, and in the Senate to-morrow the Chairmanships will be announced. Senator Brewster, of Danbury, will go at the head of the Judiciary; Buck, of Hartford, Incorporations; Stillman, of Chester, Railroads; Coit, of New-London, Insurance; Hoyt, of Stamford, Humane Institutions; Blackstone, of Norwich, Finance; Lines, of Meriden, Cities and Boroughs; Lewis, of Plainfield, Manufactures. The remaining House Chairmanships are: Judiciary, Stanton, of Hartford; Expressed Bills, Gardner, of Derby; Incorporations, Mitchell, of New-Britain; Cities and Boroughs, Carpenter, of Norwich; Education, Colyer, of Darien; Finance, Nicholls, of Danbury; Railroads, Porter, of Farmington; Banks, Tinker, of New-London; Insurance, Bartell, of Norfolk; State Prison, Parker, of East Haddam; Humane Institutions, Wilson, of Meriden. The commission appointed last year, composed of John S. Beach, of New-Haven; H. B. Barnes, of Hartford; W. G. Crump, of New-London; Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, and Frederick C. Webster, of Litchfield, to revise the Joint Stock laws, under which there have been great abuses, reported to-day a complete overhauling of old statutes and the institution of an iron-clad specimen. Out of 2,121 corporations organized under these laws, a recent examination found that 1,300 had either never organized or have no present existence. Mining and other speculative enterprises have served their purpose to swindle people under the apparent sanction of Connecticut law. There is hardly a more needed reform in the State than this one. Among the principal bills introduced to-day was one by Gen. Morris, of Bridgeport, to reduce the number of Supreme and Superior Court Judges from 11 to 9, and increase the salary from $4,000 to $5,000; also one that divorced people shall not, upon the death of one of them, have any right, title, or interest whatever in the property of the other.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS ANNA BOCK'S CONCERT.

There was an unusually large audience at Steinway Hall last night to listen to this young American pianista, who has assisted at two concerts previously this season and made a favorable impression on her hearers. She was fortunate in having an evening for her concert when there were no other musical attractions of particular merit, and equally fortunate in having excellent assistants in Messrs. Richard Arnold, Gantzberg, Mueller, and Dulaken. Her programme was ambitious, and barring its length, which may be called an amiable weakness, was well arranged and of the highest character. Miss Bock showed her possession of wonderful power and endurance for she played in a quartet of four movements by Brahms, nine piano solos, she entire "Kreutzer Sonata" for piano and violin, and the solo piano part of Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia." She is also to be credited with an excellent memory, and an unassuming and pleasing confidence, which does not make it painful to see her exerting herself. She showed no signs of fatigue, and played at the end with as much brilliancy and accuracy as at any time during the evening. She had a full opportunity to show her abilities both in concerted and solo playing, and the result was highly creditable to her. When she was last heard at the concert of the Philharmonic Club, in Chickering Hall, her performance was in general admirable, though her style seemed somewhat cold. Last night was a decided improvement in this respect. Her part of the "Kreutzer Sonata" was given with taste and graceful expression, and showed the musical feeling of a natural musician. It is no light praise to say that a pianist can give an adequate rendering of Beethoven's sonatas. Miss Bock deserved to be commended for her share of this performance, which was thoroughly enjoyable. In her solos she was generally very pleasing, though she was not evenly good in all. It could hardly be expected that in such a variety of composers as were the authors she interpreted, she should be equally at home. There was no careless ness, however, in any of her work, and she may fairly be said to have made a success, and have established herself in a leading position among the best feminine piano-players who have appeared of late in this City. Mr. Mueller was warmly applauded for his 'cello solos, which he performed with his accustomed excellence, and Mr. Richard Arnold, always a conscientious and thorough artist, was never heard to better advantage.

THE MAPLESON TROUPE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Mlle. Marie Marimon made her first appearance in this city to-night, as *Amina* in "La Sonnambula," at Haverly's Theatre. The house was jammed, the best citizens of Chicago being represented in the audience, and the performance was a signal success. The Mapleson Company opened their season here last night with "Marta," in which Signor Campanini, Herr Behrens, Mlle. Vallaria, and Miss Cary appeared. To-morrow night "Linda" will be the opera; "La Fidlia del Reggimento" will be sung on Thursday, with Mlle. Marimon as *Maria*; Mme. Ambre will make her first appearance in Chicago, in "Aida," on Friday night, and "Faust" will be presented on Saturday night. The season promises to be altogether successful.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Drink" will be produced in Chicago next Monday night.

"The Banker's Daughter" will be produced in Cincinnati next week.

"The Shaughraun" is very popular in Boston. It is played at the Museum.

Mr. J. H. Haverly will direct the affairs of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next season.

A parody of "The Pirates" will shortly be added to the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels.

Mr. Abbey's "Humpty Dumpty" company have started upon their New-England tour, beginning at Providence

Some interprising person has found that there are just 380 theatres in the United States—certainly not an exorbitant number.

A new play, by Victorien Sardou, has been adapted by Mr. T. R. Sullivan, and will shortly be produced at the Boston Museum.

Miss Adele Belgarde's *Hamlet* pleased the men and the gods of St. Louis. This little actress seems to be making her way steadily and successfully.

Mr. John Clayton sailed for Europe yesterday. After completing the arrangements for Mr. Bouscault's appearance in London, he will return to this country.

Miss Genevieve Ward will play in this country next Fall under the management of Mr. William E. Sinn. She will early satisfy upon her new and successful drama, "Forget-Me-Not."

Mr. Bartley Campbell's old play, "Fate," has been brought out in Boston. A journal of that city describes it as "a not wholly bad play, but a very weak one," a somewhat subtle distinction.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett will produce Mr. Howells's play, "Yorick's Love," in Boston, next week. It is also stated that Mr. Barrett intends to revive "Louis XI.," and probably Mr. Boker's well-known tragic work, "Francesca di Rimini."

Mr. Hill, the persevering manager of Mr. Denman Thompson, has organized a company to play in "All the Rage," a drama written by the Chicago journalist, Mr. Eaton. The piece will be produced next week in Brooklyn, Eastern District.

Messrs. Richmond and Van Boyle, who are to appear at the Standard Theatre next Monday evening in "Our Candidate," are described by the out-of-town press as very amusing comedians. Their play serves to exhibit all their eccentricities.

Mr. John McCullough's engagement in Philadelphia last week was very successful. It is said that one of the largest audiences ever seen in the Walnut-Street Theatre was present on Saturday night. Mr. McCullough will not play again in this City until next year.

Matinee performances are announced to-day as follows: "The Galley Slave," at Niblo's Garden; "First Life Guards," at the Broadway Opera-house; "An Arabian Night," at Daly's Theatre; "The Tourists," at Haverly's Theatre; "The Mulligan Guards' Christmas," at the Theatre Comique, and the usual entertainments at the Imperial Parisian Circus, otherwise the Aquarium.

"The False Friend" will be produced for the first time at the Union-Square Theatre next Wednesday evening. The play is divided into a prologue and four acts, the scene of the prologue being laid in Australia, and the other scenes in England. The cast will be made up as follows: *Lucien Gleyre*, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.; *Cuthbert Fielding*, Mr. Harry Courtaine; *Gen. Sandley*, Mr. Parselle; *Cyril Garland*, Mr. Walden Ramsay; *Old Andrews*, Mr. Stoddart; *Honorable Courtnell*, Mr. J. B. Polk; *Lady Ogden*, Mrs. Phillips; *Edith Fielding*, Miss Sara Jewett; *Nina Chaney*, Miss Sarah Cowell; *Rebecca Sandley*, Miss Marie Wilton; *Eugenia Maitland*, Miss Ida Vernon; *Marguerite Maitland*, Mrs. Wilkins.

A WEEKLY'S JOURNAL IN TROUBLE.

The intelligence that the weekly paper formerly known as the *Music Trade Review* (the title of which was changed on the 1st of last December to the *Musical and Dramatic Times and Music Trade Review*) will not probably make its appearance again will be a surprise to both professions, who were its principal readers, and to the large number of its advertising patrons. Since last Friday there have been rumors concerning the affairs of its editor, which he continued and unexplained absence have gone far to confirm. When the name of the paper was changed its columns were also considerably enlarged. At the beginning of the year money was collected from advertisers and subscribers in advance, which, it is said, is not to be found by the other parties interested in the enterprise, and unless some arrangement is made for a new management the concern will have to go into liquidation. The only rumor connected with this matter has been carefully withheld, and thus far, is only a rumor, but it was mentioned yesterday on such good authority that there is little doubt of its truth. The most prominent houses in the piano and music trades are the parties likely to suffer.

A STREET RAILWAY'S TROUBLES.

READING, Penn., Jan. 13.—The operation of the City Passenger Railway in this city was brought to a close this morning by the seizure of the cars, horses, and harness by Esqr. Mishler, who claims to have bought the road at a United States Marshal's sale. Mishler's claims are disputed by the officers. The road has been in difficulties for some time.

BOGERT, THE DEFAULTER

MORE SWINDLES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

HIS TRANSACTIONS AS A COUNTY COLLECTOR IN NEW-JERSEY—HOW BERGEN COUNTY WAS ROBBED—WHO MUST BEAR THE LOSS?

The confess which prompted the suicide of Benjamin C. Bogert the defaulting Treasurer of the Produce Exchange—an act that would not be accounted for by his acquaintances on the supposition that he was short in his funds merely $38,000—are gradually coming to light. During his five years in the office of County Collector of Bergen County, N. J., to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket, it became necessary to reissue the bounty bonds originally issued by the county, amounting to $348,000. This duty was confided to the Financial Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, but they appear to have delegated the work to Bogert. On the plea of allowing for imperfect printing, he had 600 blank bonds stricken off, while 696 were all that were needed, the denominations being $500 each. On some other plea, the nature of which nobody seems to recollect, he succeeded in having the entire lot signed in blank. Nos. 1 to 696 inclusive were duly exchanged, and it being found that Nos. 102 and 681 were mutilated, they were destroyed, and Nos. 721 and 722 were issued in their stead. This left 102 bonds—Nos. 697 to 720 and 723 to 800, both inclusive—in the hands of County Collector Bogert. When the present Board of Chosen Freeholders learned through the newspapers that 102 Bergen County bonds had been hypothecated by Bogert with the Merchants' Exchange Bank for a loan of $51,000, they made an investigation, and discovered that the 102 bonds of the overissue had not been turned over to Bogert's successor in office, and that on the records no Bergen County bonds stood in Bogert's name in May, 1878, the date of his retirement from office. It was easily ascertained that he had purchased none since. A committee of two was appointed to visit the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in this City, and compare the numbers of the missing bonds with those held by the bank. Those gentlemen, accompanied by counsel, called at the bank yesterday, and were permitted to make the comparison. They refused to say anything to the reporters, and placed a ban of silence upon the officers of the bank as to the result of their investigation, but there is no doubt that the pledged bonds are the overissue, and were deliberately appropriated by Bogert. President Thompson said that the committee before leaving had expressed the opinion that there was no doubt of the locality of the bonds as they are all regularly signed and sealed. He himself was of a similar opinion. It is, he said, a well-established principle of law that of two innocent parties that one must suffer through whose neglect the damage accrues, and municipal or other corporations have always been held responsible for any overissue of securities made by the property-authorized fiscal agents where they are regular on their face. He cited the case of the Philadelphia defaulter, Morton, who overissued $1,500,000 of city railway stock, and the company paid it with without recourse to law. The bank is therefore safe.

Under the New-Jersey Statutes the official bonds of a county officer do not lapse until two years after his retirement, and Bogert's sureties are consequently still liable for the amount of the loss arising through his embezzlement. It is likewise claimed that the Freeholders who were in office when the release was made may be criminally proceeded against, on the ground that, in assenting to the release, they overstepped their powers. The failure to discover the steal before this is accounted for by the fact that the blanks of the overissue were contained in a separate book, which Bogart probably destroyed, handing over to his successor only the book in which the legal issue were printed, and also by the fact that the coupons were never presented for collection, being in the control of Bogert, the bank simply requiring payment of interest on its loans. These bonds are the only debt of Bergen County, which is one of the richest in the State. They are quoted at 112 to 113 in the market.

These new developments are fast destroying the sympathy originally felt for the defaulter on the Produce Exchange when it was learned that he had committed suicide. At the same time they are received with profound astonishment so successful had Bogert been in concealing his real character from his most intimate friends. Commissioner of Accounts Bartow, the expert, to whom has been confided the investigation of Bogart's accounts, reported to the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon that he had found the job a greater one than he had counted upon, and asked for another day in which to complete his labors. This was granted him.

The Finance Committee continued their investigations yesterday. There is some suspicion that Mr. Bogart issued the bonds after the expiration of his term of office. The county authorities are disposed to contest every effort made by the holders of the bonds to collect their amount from the County Treasurer, and it was asserted yesterday that proceedings will be taken at once, if they have not already been initiated, to enjoin the Bergen County Bank, where the bonds are payable, from making any payments on bonds or interest coupons. A prominent Bergen County Democrat said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that a host of law-suits were in prospect to determine upon whose shoulders the loss shall fall. If, as suspected, the bonds were uttered after Mr. Bogert's retirement from office a serious question arises as to the liability either of the county or his official bondsmen. If the issue was made during his term of office, the county will insist that the bondsmen shall pay.

AFTER THE LIGHT SNOW.

THE STREET-CLEANERS AT WORK AND EVERYTHING FREEZING UP.

The street-cleaning force was out in full strength yesterday. Down town, up town, and cross town the sweepers, rakers, and shovelers were out with their carts at work on the snow. Capt. Williams was down Wall-street and some of the neighboring thoroughfares during the greater part of the afternoon superintending operations there in person. Later an immense force of carts and sweepers were strung along Park-row and the square, and the snow was fast shoveled up and carted away. Broadway was as usual swept at night. The influence of an energetic head conducting the department was everywhere visible. The cold kept the snow pretty dry, though under the influence of Monday's rain and the heavy traffic it softened and became mushy in some of the main streets. As evening approached and a cold wind blew this hardened again, while in narrow streets, where the sun could not reach the snow for any length of time or in particularly exposed places, the surface continued hard and slippery. Some of the car lines suffered heavily in the matter of horseflesh. The Belt line particularly. At one place on the Bastery three dead horses were lying within a short distance of each other; and many others were reported at other points along the lines. The unfortunate animals had slipped and fallen with such violence that they rose no more. Nearly all the lines doubled up teams in the evening, owing to the extreme slipperiness of the tracks. Sweepers had been along them, but the cold wind caused the moisture left by the brushed-off snow to freeze smoothly, and the sand-carts sent out could only distribute at the curves and inside. The snow-storm began about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and, as usual, came from the north-west. Rain had been falling for some time before, then the wind changed to a cold blast, and the drops froze as they fell, so that persons walking in the streets at the time felt the minute icy particles strike them like bird-shot. This, however, lasted for not more than an hour, when the icy shower changed to snow, and the snow continued to fall until there was nearly two inches on the ground. The temperature was below the freezing point all day, the average for the 24 hours being slightly over 24° against 32° for the corresponding date last year. The mercury marked 28° at 3:30, the highest for the day, and at midnight had sunk to 19°, the lowest point reached.

MR. PARNELL IN LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Parnell demonstration at Huntington Hall was a great success. Mr. Parnell was escorted from the residence of Dr. F. C. Plunkett, whose guest he was, by a band of music, the Irish

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½ s., reg. ..... 104½ | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1867, J. & J. 122
U. S. 4½ s., coup. ..... 104½ | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1868 124
U. S. 4s, reg. ..... 107 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1868, J. & J. 124
U. S. 4s, coup. ..... 107 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1869 124
U. S. 6s, currency ..... 122 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1869, J. & J. 124
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1865 ..... 124 | U. S. 6s, 10-40s 118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ala. 5s 90
$1,000 Ala. Class A 100
$5,000 Ala. Class B 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C 100
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$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 63d series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 63d series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 63d series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 64th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 64th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 64th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 65th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 65th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 65th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 66th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 66th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 66th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 67th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 67th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 67th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 68th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 68th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 68th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 69th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 69th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 69th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 70th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 70th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 70th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 71st series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 71st series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 71st series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 72d series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 72d series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 72d series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 73d series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 73d series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 73d series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 74th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 74th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 74th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 75th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 75th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 75th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 76th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 76th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 76th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 77th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 77th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 77th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 78th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 78th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 78th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 79th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 79th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 79th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 80th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 80th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 80th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 81st series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 81st series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 81st series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 82d series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 82d series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 82d series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 83d series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 83d series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 83d series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 84th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 84th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 84th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 85th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 85th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 85th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 86th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 86th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 86th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 87th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 87th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 87th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 88th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 88th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 88th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 89th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 89th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 89th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 90th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 90th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 90th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 91st series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 91st series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 91st series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 92d series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 92d series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 92d series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 93d series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 93d series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 93d series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 94th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 94th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 94th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 95th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 95th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 95th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 96th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 96th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 96th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 97th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 97th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 97th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 98th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 98th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 98th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 99th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 99th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 99th series, scrip 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 100th series 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 100th series, new 100
$1,000 Ala. Class C, small, 100th series, scrip 100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—9:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s C. '81. ..... 102½ | U. S. 6s C. '96. ..... 105¾ | U. S. 6s C. 1907. ..... 104¾
$11,000 ..... 104¾ | $4,000 ..... 105¾ | $2,000 ..... 104¾
U. S. 4½ C. '91. ..... 107½ | U. S. 6s R. '81. ..... 102½ | $50,000 ..... 104¾
$50,000 ..... 107½ | $20,000 ..... 104¾ | $100,000 ..... 104¾

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Virginia 6s, def. 6
$20,000 30
$1,000 10
$1,000 10
$10,000 10
Mo. 6s, 1st 100
$5,000 100
N. Y., L. E. & W. 20
New 2d consol. 53
$10,000 53
$9,000 53
Den. & R. G. 1st 60
$5,000 60
R. W. & O. 3
$3,000 58
N. Y., L. E. & W. 20
New 2d consol. 53
$5,000 53
$1,000 53
Pacific of Mo. 1st 100
$1,000 107
Pacific of Mo. 2d 74
$1,000 107
$1,000 107
$1,000 107

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the attention of this line is directed to the following regulations:

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, steamers use the meridian of 50 as far as 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 47, NORTH RIVER.

BATAVIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, 7 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Least Possible recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., as both the shortest and homeward passage.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry....Saturday, Jan. 17, 6 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins....Thurs., Jan. 22, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy....Saturday, Jan. 31, 7:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates of passage, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Philad.

J. V. CORTIS, Agent.

UNION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 11:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 5:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

☞These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having spacious saloon, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library, also experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring them greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room, $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—Passengers take Inman Line Mail-Steamers for Queenstown. This is the Shortest Ocean Route by Actual Measurement, and the Quickest Time is Guaranteed.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Friday, Jan. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CENTRAL.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chariton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Rooms, saloon, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
Steamer STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....Thursday, Jan. 29

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....Jan. 13, 6 A. M. | Anchoria.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Bostvia.....Jan. 17, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Jan. 31, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80, according to location. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Chariton-st.

Australia, Jan. 10, 9 A. M. | Utopia, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

OLMADA, Francois.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. Jouan.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Trumeau.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

GER. WERDER, Sat. Jan. 17 | RHEIN.....Sat. Jan. 31
DONAU.....Sat. Jan. 24 | SECKER.....Sat. Feb. 7

PASSAGE OF PASSENGERS FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT, Tuesday, Jan. 13 | SUEVIA, Thurs., Jan. 29
LESSING, Thurs., Jan. 22 | WIELAND, Thurs., Feb. 5

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers Leave Co.'s pier, 46, Patonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Feb. 14
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14

1st Cabin, $60.....2d Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

H. MAAS, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 32 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Sails—Sat. Jan. 10, 9 P. M. Egypt; Sat. Jan. 24, 3 P. M. Erin.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Sails—Wed. Jan. 14, 9 A. M. Italy; Wed. Jan. 28, 9 A. M. Canada.

Rates—$60 to $70, cursorary. Steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway, E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Nickerson, Wed., Jan. 14
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory.....Sat., Jan. 17

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgiana and Florida Inland Steam Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. TONGE, Agent.
G. D. OWENS, Agent S. F. & W. R. R.
General Agents S. F. & W. R. R. | Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 316 Broadway, | No. 400 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Jan. 23, noon
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, Feb. 7, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and SOUTH AMERICA:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK....Mon., Jan. 19, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply at the Company's Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY, N. Y.

H. J. SALL, H. H. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, OUT OF NEW-YORK. (Havana & Mexico.) Sat., Jan. 24
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Feb. 26
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana only.) Thurs. Mch. 18
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Mch. 19

*Mails to carry small table service. No extra charge. Steel-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans 26, and Feb. 26 for Vera Cruz via Rogelio, Campico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 17

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASKIN, Genl Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These steamers possess ships sail regularly at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 9 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Lee, Wed., Jan. 21
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....SAT., Jan. 31

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.

LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Jan. 29

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now Known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot, (For Hoboken-st., see notes below.)

2 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M., daily, Paris Express, arriving at Rochester 1 P. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Southwest. Pullman's new Drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily, Florida Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

12 M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

4 P. M., daily, Chicago and St. Louis Fast Way at 6:45 P. M.

5:30 P. M., daily, Night Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, and Buffalo.

Five local trains for way stations and for intermediate points.

CHAS. E. ATWOOD, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

GREAT TRUNK LINE,

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and Fourth Avenue, for Washington, Baltimore, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached: 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Corry and Erie at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Express for Washington, and the South, 10 (Limited Washington Express) 11 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 10 P. M. Parlor Cars on all day trains.

Express for Philadelphia, 10 (Limited Washington Express) 11 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 10 P. M. Parlor Cars on all day trains.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 5:45 A. M., 7:05, 8, 9:30 and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:50 P. M.) 1:45, 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 5:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Leave West Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 2 Greenwich-st., New-York. Baggage to destination will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencement Dec. 8, 1879.

Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and Fourth-av., as follows:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:05 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Lake Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Portland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

5:30 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis running through every day in the week, also sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 9 Park place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

G. H. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-st. Depot, for Boston, at 5, 8:05, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 12 M., 11:25 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3:40 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Worcester, 8:05, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Tuckahannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 9 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS, $1

VIA FALL RIVER AND RELIABLE STONINGTON LINES.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 6:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, are on sale at 204 Canal-st.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers leave daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for regular limited tickets, good in steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT at 6 P. M. daily, and Fall River express trains at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 29 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Save hour and a half Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 2 Greenwich-st., New-York. Baggage to destination will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencement Dec. 8, 1879.

Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and Fourth-av., as follows:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:05 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Lake Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Portland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

5:30 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis running through every day in the week, also sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 9 Park place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

G. H. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-st. Depot, for Boston, at 5, 8:05, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 12 M., 11:25 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3:40 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Worcester, 8:05, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

TO PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

16 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with a safe line.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 6 P. M., 12 M., 2:30, and 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4 P. M., 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 5:45, 7:05, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4 P. M., 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

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☞Those steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having spacious saloon, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library, also experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring them greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room, $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—Passengers take Inman Line Mail-Steamers for Queenstown. This is the Shortest Ocean Route by Actual Measurement, and the Quickest Time is Guaranteed.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Friday, Jan. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CENTRAL.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chariton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Rooms, saloon, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
Steamer STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....Thursday, Jan. 29

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....Jan. 13, 6 A. M. | Anchoria.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Bostvia.....Jan. 17, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Jan. 31, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80, according to location. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Chariton-st.

Australia, Jan. 10, 9 A. M. | Utopia, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

OLMADA, Francois.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. Jouan.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Trumeau.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

GER. WERDER, Sat. Jan. 17 | RHEIN.....Sat. Jan. 31
DONAU.....Sat. Jan. 24 | SECKER.....Sat. Feb. 7

PASSAGE OF PASSENGERS FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT, Tuesday, Jan. 13 | SUEVIA, Thurs., Jan. 29
LESSING, Thurs., Jan. 22 | WIELAND, Thurs., Feb. 5

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers Leave Co.'s pier, 46, Patonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Feb. 14
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14

1st Cabin, $60.....2d Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

H. MAAS, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 32 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Sails—Sat. Jan. 10, 9 P. M. Egypt; Sat. Jan. 24, 3 P. M. Erin.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Sails—Wed. Jan. 14, 9 A. M. Italy; Wed. Jan. 28, 9 A. M. Canada.

Rates—$60 to $70, cursorary. Steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway, E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Nickerson, Wed., Jan. 14
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory.....Sat., Jan. 17

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgiana and Florida Inland Steam Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. TONGE, Agent.
G. D. OWENS, Agent S. F. & W. R. R.
General Agents S. F. & W. R. R. | Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 316 Broadway, | No. 400 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Jan. 23, noon
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, Feb. 7, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and SOUTH AMERICA:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK....Mon., Jan. 19, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply at the Company's Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY, N. Y.

H. J. SALL, H. H. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, OUT OF NEW-YORK. (Havana & Mexico.) Sat., Jan. 24
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Feb. 26
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana only.) Thurs. Mch. 18
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Mch. 19

*Mails to carry small table service. No extra charge. Steel-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans 26, and Feb. 26 for Vera Cruz via Rogelio, Campico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 17

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASKIN, Genl Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These steamers possess ships sail regularly at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 9 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Lee, Wed., Jan. 21
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....SAT., Jan. 31

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.

LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Jan. 29

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now Known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot, (For Hoboken-st., see notes below.)

2 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M., daily, Paris Express, arriving at Rochester 1 P. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Southwest. Pullman's new Drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily, Florida Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

12 M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

4 P. M., daily, Chicago and St. Louis Fast Way at 6:45 P. M.

5:30 P. M., daily, Night Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, and Buffalo.

Five local trains for way stations and for intermediate points.

CHAS. E. ATWOOD, General Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND AND WESTERN INVESTMENT COMPANY,

NOS. 21 AND 23 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. NO. 19 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
UNION BUILDING, CHICAGO.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2366,600.

Offers to investors carefully selected securities bearing from 6 to 8 per cent. interest. Investment securities bought and sold on commission. Settlements made for holders of defaulted securities. Will act as agents in funding and reorganizing debts of municipalities, railroad companies, and other corporations. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN G. SHORT, President | New-York.
GEORGE W. DERBYSHIRE, V.-Pres. |
LUCIUS L. HUBBARD, Asst. Vice-Pres., Boston.
WILLIAM F. WATSON, Sec. and Treasurer, Chicago.

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE A NUMBER OF

CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF WHICH CAN BE HAD UPON AP

SITTING BULL'S COUNTRY

LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS IN CANADA—HOW THE ENGLISH RULE THEM—HOW SETTLEMENTS SPRING UP ALONG THE POWDER RIVER.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, one of the most successful Indian fighters in the Army, is on a short visit East, and is temporarily stopping in this City. The General is a man in the prime of life, and is blessed with health and physique well fitted to endure the hardships of frontier life. A reporter of THE TIMES called upon the General yesterday, to make some inquiries respecting the troubles in the Ute country; but on this point Gen. Miles could say nothing. It was, he said, entirely out of his line; his special province being the northern Indian country, formerly held by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. The latter went to the happy hunting grounds some time ago; shortly after he and his band had surrendered to the Government. Sitting Bull is across the border, and has by this time, says Gen. Miles, become a Johnny Bull. He apprehends no further trouble from him. He has now been three years in the British Territory, and his band, from a famished, ragged and destitute crowd, in which condition it was driven across the line, has in the interval recuperated, grown fat, obtained plentiful supplies of clothing and arms and ammunition as much as they want. But they—and Sitting Bull—have been made to understand the conditions upon which this privilege has been granted them. The English law has been read and interpreted to Sitting Bull, and it has been strongly impressed upon him that if he starts out on the war-path for the American territory, he will be treated not only as an enemy by the United States, but by the English Government. He will have an enemy in his front and another waiting for him in the rear; and between these two fires it is likely to be made exceedingly warm for him. Sitting Bull quite understands the situation, and is too shrewd a man to run his head against such a stone-wall as that. Gen. Miles says also that the English Government has in a measure made itself responsible to our Government for the good conduct of these Indians. It has permitted them to live near the line instead of hunting them, because game is more plentiful there, and it is more convenient for the traders, and under its protection they have been allowed to grow strong again after being beaten to the earth by the Army on this side. Between Major Walsh, of the Canadian Mounted Police, and Gen. Miles, a perfect understanding exists, and they have now an arrangement by which information of any movement of the Indians on the hand, or any portions of it, is immediately communicated to the military authorities on this side. This arrangement was made last year, after several small raiding parties from the band had crossed the line and, descending to the Yellowstone Valley, had done considerable mischief. Then Gen. Miles started in with and chased them back to the border. Here he had a conference with Major Walsh and a representative of the Indians. The latter was told that this raiding business must stop, which was duly promised, and the arrangement was then made between the two military commanders whereby, if any parties of Indians did come on the raiding, they are exceedingly likely to stay on this side forever.

The reporter asked Gen. Miles if he thought the Mounted Police sufficient to keep the Indians in order. The General replied that in Canada the soldiers were allowed to do what the police do so long as they observed the English law, and if any of them disobeyed it they were held individually responsible, just the same as any other citizen. If a party of Indians made mischief, the authorities did not hold the tribe collectively responsible for their acts; they found the actual wrong-doers and punished them. So long as the Indians kept the peace, he was not bothered by the Government. If he chose to roam about the country, he could roam to his heart's content; if he wanted to live in a wigwam, there was no one to insist that he must live in a house; if he preferred a woolen blanket to a blanket he wore, and no philanthropic officer commanded that he should be compelled to wear trousers. The fact that there was no great stream of settlers constantly pressing on the Canadian Indians' grounds enabled the Government to give him the largest individual liberty; but on this side the issues for land made it impossible to allow our Indians to roam about. Where they held possession the settler could not come; as soon as they left the stream of civilized life began to pour in.

As an instance of the great rapidity with which a territory is settled up as soon as the Indians leave it, Gen. Miles mentioned the case of the settlements along the Powder River. In the Summer of 1876, immediately after the Custer disaster, the reporter was sent by THE TIMES as correspondent with the column under Gen. Cook's command. It was at the mouth of the Powder River that the column spent one of the vilest nights of a tough campaign. It halted, for it could not be called camped; on the bare bluffs overlooking the Yellowstone, without a rag of canvas for shelter. With no protection for any man except his saddle-blanket, the men lay stretched out on the sodden ground, the rain falling upon them, and the wind howling over the desolate wastes. Fires were put out by the storm, the scanty rations were soaked with water, and the sick and well were all equally exposed, and the happiest man was he who could make up a bundle of something to keep his head out of the pool of water in which he lay. Where then the little force spent that night, there is a thriving and rapidly-increasing settlement, which has been made the county seat! A dozen lawyers may be found in the place, two dozen merchants, a perfect mill-kind of a town. It is the centre of telegraphic communication; two stags lines start out from it; the New-York papers get there seven days after date, the St. Paul papers four, the Bismarck three. The Associated Press gives a morning telegraphic bulletin of the more important items of news. On all the routes leading out from it Gen. Miles says a man may travel until he reaches the States, and sleep in a house every night. The reporter had to send his letter from this point to THE TIMES by Gen. Crook's courier, who took his life in his hand for the journey; and the subsequent mail from here to the Black Hills, now a regular stage route, was through a country unknown to the guides, where the provisions gave out and everybody had to live on horse-flesh, and one or two sharp skirmishes took place with the Indians, which the troops were too broken down by disease and starvation to follow up. The prosperity of this section is certainly not ephemeral; for the chief industries are cattle-raising and farming. The mining country is tributary to this section, but scarcely a part of it. The settlements of Powder River and the Yellowstone Valley have an impression all the elements of great and permanent prosperity. The climate is that of the best parts of Minnesota. The section is cut up by rivers and streams tributary to the Yellowstone, which down into the Missouri and is navigable. The soil is virgin and fertile, and is found in abundance along the valley, and the neighboring mountains yield gold and silver. Under these circumstances, it is perhaps scarcely surprising that, as Gen. Miles chased the last Indian out of it over the distant ridges to the North, he looked behind him and saw pouring down over the long slopes the pioneers of trade and settlement, the founders of a new State.

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

MORE MEMBERS WHO WANT TO BE INVESTIGATED—EVERYTHING MIXED.

The Brooklyn Presbytery met again yesterday morning in the Franklin-Avenue Presbyterian Church. After the examination of candidates for the ministry and other routine business had been disposed of, the Talmage matter came up again in the shape of a request from the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells in behalf of the late complainants against Dr. Talmage that their characters be investigated. The case of the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, discussed on Monday night, was not included. The Rev. Dr. Spear expressed his surprise and sorrow that the question should come up so soon after the settlement, and at a time when only a small number of the members of the Presbytery were present. A resolution similar to the one passed on Monday in reference to Dr. Van Dyke's case, and published in yesterday's TIMES, setting forth that the Presbytery was not aware of any cause of complaint against the gentleman who had voted against Dr. Talmage, was presented and adopted. A letter was read from the Rev. E. J. Van Dyke, Jr., who is connected with the United Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., withdrawing from the Presbytery because it declined to investigate the charge of moral rottenness made by Dr. Talmage against those connected with the Brooklyn Presbytery who had complained against him. Action on the letter was deferred for the present. The Rev. Mr. Crosby gave notice that he intended to offer a protest against the refusal of the Presbytery to take the action requested by Dr. Van Dyke. Dr. Wells, it will be seen, did not avail himself of the privilege granted him. After a vote of thanks had been moved by Dr. Talmage to the Rev. Dr. Halsey for the use of his church, and adopted, the Presbytery adjourned. The next meeting will be held in Talmage's Tabernacle.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Officer Chiarell, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, prosecuted Robert Malone and Maria Carly for selling liquor to minors. On Monday night John Leech, bartender for Malone, who keeps an unlicensed "busket-shop" at No. 441 West Thirty-ninth-street, was arrested for violating the Excise law. Malone went to look for bail for Leech, leaving Maria Carly in charge of the grocery, which is known as the Dead-house. Charley McBride, aged 9 years, of No. 440 West Thirty-ninth-street, was seen by Roundsman Cassidy to buy a bottle of whisky for 10 cents and he arrested the woman. Officer Chiarell subsequently arrested Malone. Justice Duffy discharged Mrs. Carly, and held Malone to answer in $100 bail.

A RUNAWAY BOY'S ESCAPE.

Joseph Stanley, a runaway boy, 13 years of age, who on Sunday night was put under charge of Matron Smith, in the Police Central Office, escaped from the building yesterday. Stanley ran away from his home in Greenwich, and was arrested in this City on Sunday, by Detective Van Gerichten, of the Central Office, at the request of his parents, who had subsequently to Superintendent Walling. He was put under the care of the Matron until matters could be put in train for sending him home. Shortly after noon, while Mrs. Smith was temporarily absent, Stanley got hold of the key of the door and let himself out. He walked quietly down stairs and out of the door, passing the policeman at the door. The escape was observed a few minutes after he had gone, but he was out of sight before any officer started in pursuit. As he had no money, and no friends in this City, it is expected that he will soon fall into the hands of the Police.

A BROOKLYN STABBING AFFRAY.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW ENGAGE IN A DRUNKEN FIGHT—STABBED WITH A SHEARS.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a man who said his name was Elijah Nash, accosted Officer Goodsell, of the Fourth Precinct, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Navy-street, Brooklyn. Nash, who was very much under the influence of liquor, said he wanted to be taken to hospital, and called attention to a wound in his stomach from which the blood was coming on his clothes. On the way to the City Hospital, only a few blocks from where he met the officer, Nash said he lived at No. 47 Prince-street, and that he had been stabbed by his brother-in-law, Stephen Meeker. He was so weak from loss of blood and so stupefied from the effects of liquor that he could not give any coherent story of the circumstances attending the stabbing. At the hospital the Surgeons found that Nash was in a very critical condition. He was suffering from a jagged wound in the abdomen. Meeker was arrested, and volunteered a statement of the facts attending the stabbing to the Police. He lived, he said, in the same house with the Nashes. The latter, with their mother, occupied the third floor, and he with his wife and two children, lived on the floor above. Yesterday he had been drinking, and was standing in the hallway opposite Nash's apartments talking to the landlady. His wife asked him to go up stairs to his room, and he slapped her in the face after both had exchanged some sharp words. Her brothers then interfered, one of them drawing a knife and the other arming himself with a poker. Meeker ran up stairs and procured the shears. He returned and was again assaulted, Elijah Nash cutting him on the hand with a knife and James Nash striking him on the head with a poker. After that, he says, he became so confused that he remembers nothing more. Subsequently he said, "They both jumped on me, and to save myself I had to do the best I could." James Nash, who was arrested as a witness, gave a somewhat different account of the affair. He said that after Meeker had struck his wife he turned on Nash, because the latter remonstrated, struck him in the face, and then got his thumb between his teeth. Meeker then ran up to his room and procured the shears. About the time he returned, Elijah Nash, who had been lying in a drunken stupor on the bed in his room, rushed out. As he came into the hall he missed his footing and Meeker stabbed him as he fell. Then James Nash got a poker, but was stabbed in the left side by Meeker before he could use it. He struck at Meeker, and then throwing the poker at him, rushed into his room and shut the door. The wound in James Nash's side is not dangerous. Coroner Simms visited the City Hospital last evening, but did not take Elijah Nash's ante-mortem statement, because the patient had just been given some medicine and was not in a condition to speak. The wound in the abdomen is about three inches in length. Nash's recovery is doubtful, but the doctors think he will be able to make a statement to-day. Meeker will be held to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

J. LLOYD HAIGH'S AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF HIS CREDITORS—A PROPOSITION TO PAY IN FULL.

The creditors of J. Lloyd Haigh met yesterday at his office, No. 81 John-street, claims being represented to the amount of $600,000. Mr. Thomas McElrath, of the Park Bank, presided. Mr. Haigh was present and was called upon by the creditors to make any proposal he desired in relation to carrying on the business. Mr. R. S. Newcombe, his attorney, then submitted a proposition on behalf of Mr. Haigh to pay the creditors in full; that a committee be appointed to confer with Trustees for all the creditors, and that they be authorized to require the Assignee to sell the entire assigned estate at once to the Trustees, who should buy it in and continue the business for the benefit of the creditors, who are to be paid quarterly such sums as the business realized up to that time, until the whole indebtedness is liquidated, when the remainder of the estate should be transferred to Mr. Haigh. The creditors received the proposition favorably, as it was the general opinion that they would receive a much larger percentage than if the Assignee should wind up the business. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Haigh, on being asked, was called upon for a statement, but he said he could not give a full one at present, but, in answer to specific questions, said the total liabilities would reach $630,000, which included mortgages to the amount of $123,000, and acceptances at the Crocers' Bank of $60,000. It was also shown that the assets in their present condition were about equal to the liabilities, but it was thought they could be put in a condition to realize a large increase by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars. The Assignee had no authority to incur these expenditures for improvements, and it was the desire of the creditors to get the estate in their own hands, in order to realize upon it in this way. Messrs. Henry F. De Graaf, President of the Bowery Bank; Thomas McElrath, James Anderson, of Pittsburg, and Benjamin F. Blair, attorney for the Receiver of the Grocers' Bank, were appointed a Committee to devise a plan by which the arrangement could be carried out, and submit the matter to all the creditors to get their sanction and execution of the necessary papers for that purpose. The proposition for the purchase of the business from the Assignee met with general approval that it will probably be effected.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

SETTING FIRE TO AN OCCUPIED HOUSE IN BLEECKER-STREET.

An attempt to set fire to the four-story house at No. 139 Bleecker-street was reported by Mrs. Mary A. Lewis, who resides on the third floor of the building, yesterday. The house is on the north-east corner of Bleecker-street and South Fifth-avenue. In the basement is a liquor store, and the floor above is a store for the sale of fancy articles of furniture. On the upper floors there live four families. Mrs. Lewis informed the Police that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning she was awakened by a strong smell of burning rags. She aroused her maid, who was sleeping beside her, and the two women went out into the hallway. A thin volume of smoke was slowly making its way up the stairs from the lower part of the house. They descended to the second floor, and Mrs. Lewis, on looking over the banisters, saw a man stooping over a pile of burning rags in the lower hall, apparently fanning them into a flame. She called out to this man to stop setting the house on fire, but he did not seem to hear her. At any rate, he paid no attention to her, but continued to spread the burning rags along the wooden casing of the hallway. Mrs. Lewis says that she ran down another flight of stairs and screamed loudly for help. Her screams appeared to startle the incendiary, who rushed out of the hall into the street. Mrs. Lewis followed him to the door, and saw him running along Bleecker-street toward Broadway, but he was soon lost sight of in the storm. The screams of Mrs. Lewis had aroused the other inmates of the house, and they extinguished the fire with a few pails of water before any damage had been done. An examination showed that the cotton rags had been saturated with kerosene, and a lot of half-burned matches were found on the spot. The burning rags had scorched the surface for several feet along the hallway and the casing of the stairway. Mrs. Lewis describes the incendiary as a man about 25 to 30 years of age, of medium height, with dark brown hair and mustache. He was dressed in dark clothes and wore a soft black hat. She says, however, that she did not think she would be able to identify him if arrested. None of the lodgers could give any clue to the object which induced the miscreant to set fire to the house unless it was to raise an excitement during which he might find an opportunity to plunder the rooms hastily vacated by the frightened tenants.

THE DARTMOUTH DINNER.

The Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New-York will have its sixteenth annual reunion and dinner at Pinard's, No. 6 East Fifteenth-street, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 6:30 o'clock. The business meeting will be held at 5 o'clock. The President of the association, Dr. John Ordronaux, will preside, and several members of the Faculty and many prominent graduates are expected. The dinner has been unavoidably postponed beyond its usual time this year, and now falls on the same evening with that of the Boston Association, but it is not thought that the conflict of dates will occasion any serious inconvenience. Unusual efforts have been made to secure a large attendance this year, and a very pleasant reunion is already assured. Alumni of New-York and its vicinity are requested to forward their names and addresses to Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Secretary, No. 98 Broadway, that they may be duly advised as to the proposed reunion.

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

This flourishing little institution continues its good work with a corps of able instructors for the season 1879-80. Mr. Walter Shirlaw has charge of the classes of drawing and painting, life and composition. Mr. W. M. Chase attends to portraits and assists in drawing and painting. Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith superintends the drawing from the antique; Mr. J. S. Hartley to modelling and artistic anatomy, while Mr. Frederick Dielman lectures on perspective. The hours vary from one to three hours in the morning, afternoon, or evening. A monthly reception between members of the league and instructors. Membership of the league is limited to artists and students who intend to make art a profession, but the classes are open to all who have acquired the requisite standard in drawing. Applicants for admission to the life classes must submit a drawing of a full figure, made figure from cast or life; for the antique class, a drawing from cast; for the composition class, an original design.

THE PHENIX BANK FORGERS

WILLIAMS TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

A ROGUE WHO ASSERTS THAT HIS COMPANIONS TREATED HIM SHABBILY—GILLEN HELD IN DEFAULT OF $10,000 BAIL.

The examination of Andrew Gillen, alias Gilligan, accused of being one of the Phenix Bank check forgers, closed yesterday. The prisoner, James Williams, alias "Big Kentuck," turned State's evidence, and furnished the important missing link in the prosecution's evidence—the positive identification of the prisoner as one of the gang of forgers. His testimony was a complete surprise to all but the detectives. The examination of Gillen had been fixed for 4 o'clock P. M., and at that hour Justice Kilbreth called the case and sent down for the prisoner Gillen, or Gilligan, and a moment later Williams was also brought up and allowed to sit at the bar, near Gillen. Besides Detectives Pinkerton, Fields, and O'Connor, the prisoners and their counsel, the Teller of the Fourth National Bank was present to watch the proceedings. Teller Mackintosh was the first witness, and he testified that he had been Paying Teller of the bank three or four years. It was his duties, when checks of a large amount, payable to certain orders, were presented, to look at the indorsement and then at the persons presenting them to see whether he knew them. The check presented by Gillen, and drawn to the order of E. Morrison, at once attracted his attention, because the indorsement was not certified. He called the man's attention to the commission, and the latter inquired with an innocence that disarmed suspicion, "Shall I go to Purss & Young and have them certify it?" Witness replied "Yes." The man then left, and returned in five minutes with a forged certification, which the witness regarded as perfection itself. Four forged checks on Purss & Young were all presented in the same way. These were for $1,240 50, $2,540, $1,821 75, and $1,519 75 respectively. They represent a total loss to the bank of $7,115. The Morrison check was presented about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 7. Witness saw Gillen at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and identified him and Ogle and Williams in his mind as the forgers. He and the officers of the bank and Detective Pinkerton had several conversations about the looks of the men, and had compared notes, but he would not dare say on his oath that Gillen was the man who presented the check in question. He was asked by the prisoner's counsel to look at Gillen just previous to his saying he could not swear to the latter's identity. The prisoner bore the scrutiny with perfect impertinability and apparent unconcern.

Mr. David K. Young was next called. He said he believed Gillen to be the man who on January 6 sold him $100 worth of 4 per cent. certificates, and received in payment a check for $105, made payable to M. Ellis. The other three checks used for forgeries were as follows: George Somers, $51 50; Charles J. Burns, $104 75; George Lentz, $105, and a fourth one drawn to the firm's own order, for $1,500, as the opening of the day's business. When the witness first saw the prisoner and his confederates they were handcuffed. He picked the three out from among a dozen persons in the station-house. To the court's inquiry, "Who is the next witness?" Detective Irving Williams, who was in attendance near by, and motioning him to come forward, said: "James Williams." Instantly there was a sensation. Gillen's counsel said quickly: "I want to know how this man became a witness; is it as a prisoner?" "As a witness for the prosecution," facetiously said Justice Kilbreth. The witness said very quietly, but with amusing nonchalance: "My name is James Williams." "How long have you had that name?" curtly asked Gillen's counsel. "Oh, a long time," said Williams. "Well, how long?" "About 20 years, as near as I can remember." "How old are you?" "Fifty-nine." Williams then went on to say that he knew the prisoner Gillen. He saw the "E. Morrison" check on Tuesday or Wednesday last, after he and the others had returned from Chicago. He first saw it at the corner of Broadway and Third-street "in the hands of Mr. Brockway." He saw it signed at that place, but he did not know what became of it afterward. There were two duplicate checks made out to the same order and for the same amount, one having the forged certificate of Purss & Young to the indorsement of E. Morrison on the back. The first check was given to Gillen, and the one with the forged indorsement of Purss & Young was handed to a Mr. Charles Farrar, who accompanied Gillen down town. There were seven or eight of the gang in the place when the check was signed, and others were waiting down town for the arrival of Gillen and his confederates there. Witness positively identified the E. Morrison check, and declared that he saw Gillen sign the name E. Morrison on the back. The rest of the writing was done by Brockway.

At this point Gillen's counsel began to cross-examine Williams. He asked: "Were you ever known by any other name than Williams?" "Oh, yes, sure," replied Williams. "What was one?" "James Clark." "How long did you carry that name?" "Not any longer than necessary," responded the prisoner. "Well, how long were you James Clark?" "About five minutes, in a Police Court." "Not any more times than you were in State Prison?" "That's none of your business, and out first whether I was there or not." "Well," cried counsel angrily, "were you ever in State Prison?" The witness declined to answer, on the ground that it would decrease him if he did. He refused, by repeated questions, the promise of immunity had been made to him for becoming a witness in the case. Nobody but his counsel had talked with him about the case, but he himself told Detective Pinkerton that he had taken a part in the conspiracy; that part was not an important one. He never received "received immunities; and I don't expect to get off. If you want to know why I became a witness, I'll tell you." Here the witness's face reddened, and he said, almost fiercely: "These fellows swindled me out of everything. They used me, and are now going to leave me to stand the brunt of it. I don't propose to let them do so. That's all." "You have the right to repentant criminals say that before," cried counsel, sarcastically.

"No, I did not," said Williams. "It's original with me. I don't require any extenuation for what I have done. I don't expect to escape punishment. People can believe what they like. I expect nothing for doing this. Nobody has made any promises to me, and I don't expect anybody to make any."

This closed Williams's testimony. Gillen's formal deposition was then taken. He said that his name was Andrew Gillen; that he was 33 years old; that he was born in New-York, a cooper by trade, and that he lived at No. 356 Tenth-avenue. To the charge against him he said, "I am not guilty." He was committed to await trial in default of $10,000 bail.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

WHAT AN IMPETUOUS CONDUCTOR COST THE THIRD-AVENUE CAR COMPANY.

A verdict for $15,000 damages was rendered in the Superior Court yesterday against the Third-Avenue Railroad Company, in a suit in which William Schultz was the plaintiff, by his guardian, William H. Schultz. The cause of action arose out of an assault committed upon William Schultz, a lad of 14 years, by a conductor employed by the defendant corporation. The boy jumped on a Third-avenue car, at the corner of Thirteenth-street, on the evening of Oct. 30, 1877. He had money, and intended to pay his fare. As soon as he got upon the rear platform of the car, the conductor, without asking him for his fare, pushed him violently to the ground. He fell backward upon the other track, and in front of a car going in the opposite direction. The horses of the second car trod upon him, and the wheels of the vehicle passed over him. Both of his arms, one leg, and his collar-bone were broken, and he suffered internal injuries. It is said he will never be able to perform continuous mental or physical labor. The complaint set forth that the Third-Avenue Railroad Company was not only liable in damages for the act of the conductor in throwing the boy into the street, but also because he was injured through the incompetency of the driver of the car that ran over him, and from the fact that the brakes of the car were not sufficiently powerful to stop it within a proper space. The railroad company sought to prove on the trial that the boy was not thrown from a car, but jumped from it, and that as he was trying to pass in front of the other car he was run down and hurt. The trial lasted four days, before Judge Freedman and a jury. The jury deliberated only an hour and a half before deciding on a verdict of $15,000 damages, the largest awarded in a suit for bodily injuries in the courts of this State for years. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. William A. Beach for the defendant.

THE OLD GUARD RECEPTION.

The Old Guard military and civic reception will take place in the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, 15th inst. The following named ladies and gentlemen will occupy boxes: Col. John T. Underhill, Col. Eydes and staff, (Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.) Major Pollion, Brig.-Gen. Villmar and staff, Mrs. Joseph Naylor, Mrs. H. L. Fark, John Ewen, Jr., Miss Kate Field, Rufus Hatch, Mrs. Sarony, Mrs. J. J. Dana, W. E. Conner, Capt. P. F. L. De Grove, Mrs. James Harvey, Mrs. J. R. Hayward, Mrs. J. M. Carter, James E. Coleman, Paymaster J. R. Stevenson, Mrs. George B. Browne, A. L. Dickinson, Montifasire Isaacs, Charles G. Reed, Mrs. Edgar Willson, D. Taggerling, Jr., John H. Seaman, James H. Rogers, James Wilkinson, William A. Martin, Thomas B. Atkins, Capt. F. S. Bolson, James P. Whitfield, Nathan Thayer, W. S. Fogg, C. M. Raymond, R. S. Ballitz, Mr. Clearman and many others. A few boxes are to be had of E. A. Britton, Treasurer, No. 27 Wall-street.

HE WANTS THE BRIDGE TAKEN DOWN.

The equity suit of Abraham B. Miller against The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York and others, in which the plaintiff seeks to prevent the completion of the Brooklyn bridge, and to obtain damages by reason of loss and expense incurred in his business through the existence of the bridge, was before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, as Referee, to take testimony in the suit. The plaintiff is a shipping and commission merchant, and claims in effect that the necessity of lowering top-masts and spars of vessels to enable them to pass under the bridge tables to their berths or wherves incurs great delay and expense in every instance, and may also result in serious damage, as it has, in fact, done in many cases, to vessels. The suit was begun about two years ago. Yesterday George P. Lawrence and George Lowe, shipping agents and owners, testified, in substance, that their ships, engaged in the California trade, have for many years been in the habit of docking near the foot of Grand-street, East River; that it is in every case necessary to lower their top-masts, in order to pass under the bridge, and that it would, if it could be avoided, involve danger and delay to attempt to "strike" the spars; that such delay might make it necessary to dock their vessels below the bridge, involving a demurrage and dockage of $100 to $150 a day, and that the lowering of the top-masts involves an expense of $75 to $200, according to the size of the vessel. Six or seven pilots also were examined, and they gave similar testimony, and recited many instances in which vessels have been injured while passing under the wires. They expressed the belief that the obstruction will be still greater when the brides is completed.

OFFICER NUGENT'S TRIAL

WHAT THE STATE EXPECTS TO PROVE—SOME STRONG TESTIMONY.

The trial of John Nugent, a Police officer attached to the Eighteenth Precinct, for complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary in October, 1878, when nearly $3,000,000 were stolen, was continued before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner, who was attired in a neat suit of civilian's clothing, was brought from the Tombs handcuffed between two court officers. During the proceedings he took notes incessantly, and embarrassed his counsel by the persistency with which he volunteered suggestions. The court-room was crowded, the greater portion of the audience being composed of Police officers and detectives. Capt. Byrnes, who arrested Nugent, sat beside Assistant District Attorney Russell, who conducted the prosecution. Two of the Manhattan Bank robbers have already been convicted of burglary, and sentenced to serve, on account of business arrangements. The Mayor, the Controller, and President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in a day or two to appoint his successor.

An anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, first Pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, will be celebrated at the church in East Twenty-eighth-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Friends of the deceased clergyman are invited to be present.

Mr. E. D. Webster, Internal Revenue Agent, has been transferred, by order from Washington, yesterday, to a new division, comprising the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Collection Districts. The division extends above Albany, and the head-quarters are in Fourteenth-street, this City.

The Life Saving Benevolent Institution notified the Board of Police yesterday that they desired to present $25 to Roundsman Delaney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, as a reward for rescuing a lad from drowning at the risk of his own life. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Pearl and Chatham streets, decided that last year's Executive Committee should act in the same capacity this year, received about 50 new members, heard as many more names proposed for membership, and adjourned.

The New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers to-morrow evening, in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The annual public meeting of the society will be held in Association Hall on Monday evening next.

The New-York Microscopical Society have elected the following-named officers: President—Romyn Hitchcock; Vice-Presidents—John L. Wall; Secretary—Walter H. Mead; Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin Braman; Treasurer—A. V. Hall; Curator—Dr. F. H. Wenham; Board of Auditors—C. S. Shultz, James Warnock, Dr. David Benson.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yorkville Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, Young Men's Christian Association Hall was declared free. President Jacob D. Vermilye, Vice-President—James D. Ehlman; Treasurer—George H. Hallett; Recording Secretary—F. M. Tichenor; Corresponding Secretary—Henry E. Rile.

In compliance with an order from Superintendent Walling to enforce the provisions of a law of 1875, which prohibits railroad companies from removing the snow from their tracks to the sidewalks with sweepers and plows, twelve men, drivers of plows and sweepers, were arrested yesterday. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Duffy discharged them with a reprimand.

On Monday night Patrick and Margaret Mulligan were found drunk in the basement of No. 513 West Thirty-eighth-street. The apartment was scantily furnished, and two children, a boy and a girl, were half naked, nearly frozen and famished. The boy was sent to the parents of the latter three months, and Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, took care of the boy and girl.

John L. Vosburg, the newly-appointed janitor of the public school in Seventy-fifth-street, made another attempt yesterday to get possession of Janitor O'Neil's apartments. O'Neil's nephew struck him with a club, and Vosburg went to the Yorkville Police Court for a warrant for O'Neil's arrest. Justice Patterson refused the warrant, telling Vosburg he ought to find some method of getting possession without provoking a breach of the peace.

At the last regular meeting of the New-York Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: A. Hyman, President; D. L. Wasch, Vice-Presidents; N. C. Strauss, Recording Secretary; E. Niederstrasser, Financial Secretary; S. Goetchius, Corresponding Secretary; Oppenheimer, Inside Guard; Val Koon, Outer Guard; M. Wasch, J. Bernhardt, S. Hyman, Trustees. M. Wasch, N. Soneberg, J. Bernhardt, and A. Hyman representatives to Grand Lodge.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship General Werder arrived at Quarantine late yesterday afternoon, after a stormy passage of 16 days from Bremen, and 13 days from Southampton. Severe westerly gales, with heavy cross-seas and violent squalls, prevailed, until the Banks were passed. She was, in consequence, several days overdue. The Prussian bark Anna Lane, left London for this port on Dec. 24, and she is now over 20 days out. Her agents are not anxious about her.

William Swinscom, aged 45, of No. 446 West Fourteenth-street, died yesterday in his residence from lead-poisoning. He had been for years employed as a "dipper" in a pottery in Little West Twelfth-street, and a portion of his duty was to put the glaze on earthenware. In doing this he was compelled constantly to use litharge, the principal ingredient of which is oxide of lead, which permeated his system and resulted in death. The matter was referred to the Inspector of Offensive Trades of the Health Department for investigation.

The St. George's Society of the City of New-York have elected the following-named officers: President—E. W. J. Hunt; First Vice-President—Edward Hill; Second Vice-President—Thomas E. Jevon; Treasurer—John G. Dale; Secretaries—Alexander E. Tucker, F. G. Richardson; Executive Committee—Robert Waller, Samuel Dally, W. W. Phipps, Charles F. Wrenn, G. Bentham Rae, E. W. Mascord, Berkeley Mostyn; Committee of Accounts—F. C. Goetenhofer, J. G. Harper, R. Sanderson; Chaplains—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rev. F. Courtney; Physicians—Luis P. Walton, M. D., B. F. Dawson, M. D.

John H. Platt, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Stuyvesant Bank, which failed in 1870, has given notice that he is ready to pay to the depositors a first and last dividend of 3 cents on the dollar. His receipts amounted to $38,251 78, in addition to $59,369 13 turned over to him by C. H. P. Archer, the former Receiver, making $97,620 91 in all. Of the amount $81,620 90 have been expended during the past 10 years in legal expenses, commissions, and Register's fees, leaving $16,000 to be distributed. The original claims of the depositors aggregated $540,000. Many of these unfortunate persons have died since the bank failed.

A course of four lectures on "America's Place in History" will be delivered by Prof. John Fiske, in Chickering Hall, on the evenings of Jan. 21, 28, and 31. The first lecture is entitled "The Discovery of America, and its Heroes, from Lief Ericsson to Magellan." Prof. Fiske delivered these lectures with marked success at University College, London, last Summer, and he has also been heard with favor on the same topic in Boston, Brooklyn, and other American cities. He has won a recognized place in science as a thinker of rare power, and the results of his study of American history as given in his lectures are both interesting and valuable.

The Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital has elected a Board of Trustees for the present year as follows: Howard Potter, David Dows, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Allan Campbell, Samuel P. Blagden, Benoni Lockwood, Melville Brown, Eugene Delano, Henry L. Slosson, John C. Kennedy, Temple Prime, James K. Green, Alfred Pell, Wilford M. Ellis, R. Parvin Adee, J. Coleman Drayton, William L. Chamberlain, William H. Schieffelin, James T. Leavitt, R. Ray Hamilton, D. Willis James, James A. Roosevelt, R. C. Sanson, I. P. Kernochan, and James H. Jones. The following were elected officers: Howard Potter, President; Roswell D. Hitchcock and Benoni Lockwood, Vice-Presidents; Temple Prime, Secretary; James K. Gracie, Treasurer, and R. Ray Hamilton, Legal Adviser.

BROOKLYN.

Justice Andrew Walsh, Treasurer of the Parnell meeting recently held in the Academy of Music, reports that the receipts amounted to $1,128. This sum will be forwarded to Ireland, and distributed to the people in famine-stricken districts through the sources recommended by Mr. Parnell.

At the last meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, Daniel W. Tallmadge, the Ring Democratic Assemblyman claiming to be a Republican, was denounced, and a resolution was passed calling on the Speaker of the Assembly not to place Tallmadge on any committee of a representative of the Republican Party.

While hoisting himself on an elevator at Devoe's oil works, Commercial-street and Manhattan-avenue, Greenpoint, yesterday, John Davidson got the first finger of his right hand entangled in the hoisting rope. Being unable to disengage his hand he was carried to the top floor where his hand struck against the beams with such violence that he was killed almost instantly. The remains were taken to his late residence, No. 484 Manhattan-avenue.

Mrs. Margaret Lindsay, who was so shockingly beaten by her husband in their apartments on the top floor of a tenement-house in the rear of No. 199 Plymouth-street, some days ago, is in a dying condition. The Coroner called at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday, to take her ante-mortem statement, but the injured woman was unconscious.

Passing a provision store at No. 172 Grand-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, a citizen noticed a light flash inside. He informed Sergt. Basford, who, finding the front door open, entered. A young man named Robert H. Fowler attempted to pass out as the officer passed in, but was detained and arrested. A roll of bills containing $15 and a number of articles which he had gathered in the store were found in his possession. Justice Keane committed the prisoner for examination.

Surrogate Dailey refused yesterday to admit the will of the late William De La Montagne to probate, on the ground that undue influence had been used. The estate, which is valued at $180,000, was originally left to his children and grandchildren. By a codicil made when the decedent was 80 years of age, the grandchildren were entitled with $500 each. Mr. Montagne was a boat-builder, and removed from New-York to Brooklyn in 1873. The will was contested by Octiane Gaylor, one of his granddaughters.

Richmond S. Davis, a watchman in the Navy-yard, who was charged with stealing $400 worth of silk handkerchiefs from the clothing department in the Navy-yard, and who has been on trial for several days before Judge Benedict and a jury, was acquitted last evening. Davis says his arrest was the result of a conspiracy among certain other employes of the Navy-yard who were jealous of the good opinion of him held by the officers of the yard, and which he had gained, he claimed, by a faithful discharge of his duties.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Hudson River boatmen who had made preparations for laying up their boats for the Winter, have, owing to the absence of ice, altered their minds and are now carrying large loads of brick from Verplanck's Point to New-York, at $9 per 1,000.

Parties interested in the opening of an iron mine recently discovered on one of the islands of Lake Mahopac, are waiting for the lake to freeze over, so that the necessary timber for the construction of buildings and for other purposes may be transported on the ice, when the work of taking out the ore will be pushed forward.

The celebrated Croft mine, together with the old homestead farm, near Peekskill, has been sold by Mathias and St. John Croft, Executors, to Mr. S. E. Flint, of New-York City, for $16,500. The Flint family own the Peekskill blast furnaces property and railroad running to the Croft's mine, and the furnace will be started in the early Spring.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Board of Superintendents of the Poor organized for the current year at New-Dorp, yesterday, and elected Mr. David R. Decker Chairman. A motion to appoint a Superintendent Storer Secretary, with a salary of $1